

THE MEN'S INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, BEREA COLLEGE.
This building is 182 feet in length and three stories high, accommodates for the present, the Women's Industries (sewing, cooking and laundry), the agricultural lecture room, the cabinet, the rooms for free-hand and mechanical drawing, the sloyd room (30 inches), and in the third story, dormitories for young men.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Telegraphers Strike Growing.
Taft in Ky.—Panama Canal Work Progressing.—Alabama and the Railroads.

The strike of the telegraph operators, and is now so complete that in many places there is practically no business carried on over the wires. Both the strikers and the companies declare they will hold out for months rather than concede a point to the other side. Pres. Small of the Commercial Union declares that he can raise two or three million dollars if necessary to carry on the strike. He says the operators are ready for a three month siege. Legal action has been taken for the purpose of having the charters of the Western Union and other companies annulled for alleged violations of the laws. It is said that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, John Mitchell and other prominent labor leaders, have been authorized to act as representatives of the telegraphers for arbitration with the companies. At present, it seems that the strike must be prolonged.

Sec'y William H. Taft is soon to start on a trip around the world; but before he goes, he will make several speeches in the interest of the Republican party. He will speak at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, Aug. 22. A large gathering of public men from all over Kentucky will meet the Secretary to bid him welcome to the Bluegrass State. Mr. Taft will spend some time in the Philippines while on his tour.

Col. Goethals, the chief engineer of the Panama Canal, reports that the work on the big ditch is progressing faster than was at first expected. He thinks Congress should make another appropriation soon, and says that the regular appropriation will be used up before the year's work is finished, not because the expenses are greater than was expected, but because more work is being done than was hoped for. Col. Goethals thinks there is a possibility of finishing the canal sooner than was at first expected.

Alabama is still wrestling with the railroads that will not obey her rate laws. Now the L. & N. is in trouble. The president of the road says they will fight it out to "the last ditch," while the state officials are equally determined to enforce the laws. The railroad has secured a federal injunction against the laws, and it is expected that there will be a clash between the federal and state authorities.

President Roosevelt sailed from Oyster Bay on the yacht Mayflower for Provincetown, Massachusetts, where a celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims was held, Aug. 20. The President gave an address on the occasion.

The United States government is not the only one giving trouble to the trusts. In Venezuela, a great American company known as the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company has been fined several million dollars for violating the laws of that country. But it is not probable that Venezuela's action will be so much applauded as that of Judge Landis. We will spank our naughty boy for the mischief he does at home but we don't like to have our neighbors do it.

RIPLING AN EAGLE NEST.
It is a Pretty Hard and Very Dangerous Act.

An Alpine hunter named Hess, living at Engleberg, in the Unterwald Canton, has had a dramatic adventure with eagles. A pair had built their nest in the cliffs about 800 yards above the valley, and it contained two eagles, of which Hess determined to possess himself. The climb was so difficult and dangerous that he had to leave his gun behind him, taking only a staff tipped with iron. As he approached the nest the two parent eagles attacked him with great fury, and the hunter had a severe fight, with his staff as his only weapon, the risk of his being hurled to the bottom of the cliffs being very great.

Hess received many cruel scars, but he at last succeeded in disabling the male bird, and then, driving off the mother, secured the eagles.

Beware of Vanity.
Vanity will overthrow the strongest virtues and leaves us at last in the vale of vice.

INTERESTING FACTS

THAT SHOW GREAT PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT.

Kentucky is the only one of the coal-producing States which has within its borders areas belonging to any two of the great coal fields. The eastern counties of the state are underlain by the coal beds of the great Appalachian system which extend entirely across the state in a north-east-south-west direction, while the southern limits of the central or eastern interior field are found in the more northern counties of the western part of the state. The total area underlain by coal in the eastern counties of Kentucky is estimated at 11,180 square miles. The coal-bearing areas in the western part of the state comprise about 5800 square miles, somewhat more than one-half the extent of the eastern part. Up to the close of 1905 the western district, however, produced considerably more than half the total output of the state, but the recent developments in Pike, Johnson, and other counties of the eastern portion of Kentucky indicate that the production in the eastern district will soon exceed that of the western.

The eastern Kentucky coal field is practically a unit unless the Middleboro-Harlan field, cut off by the Pine Mountain fault be excepted. Most of this great field is without transportation facilities and has been developed only at points near the few railroad lines that cross it. There are ten or more mines along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in Carter and Boyd counties, and a few small mines in Johnson, Lee and Breathitt counties. The Chesapeake and Ohio has completed a line into the Elkhorn field, which promises to become one of the most important in the state. The larger mines are mostly in the southern portion of the field. Along the Cincinnati Southern there are mines in Pulaski county and western Whitley county, and along the Louisville and Nashville there are mines in Laurel county and scattered mines in Knox, Bell, and Whitley counties.

The coals of this field belong to the Lower Productive Coal Measures and Pottsville formation of Pennsylvania. The latter formation, which along Ohio River has a thickness of only a few hundred feet and carries five coals, in the southeastern corner of the state is about 5000 feet thick and carries nearly fifty coals, of which a dozen or more are locally of workable thickness and quality. The eastern Kentucky coals are mostly high-grade "gas" or "coking" coals, with some cannel coal. In the Jellico coal field the Jellico and Blue Gem seams are both thin, the latter being successfully mined where it averages only 22 inches. On the other hand, some of the seams show 8 to 9 feet or more of workable coal.

So far as the records of early coal production in the United States are to be accepted, Kentucky was the third state to enter the list of coal producers. According to one of the early reports of the Kentucky Geological Survey (published in 1838), the first coal produced in the state was mined in 1827 on "the right side of the [Cumberland] river below the mouth of Laurel." This was evidently from either Laurel or Pulaski county, but the exact location is not definitely stated. The same report says that in 1828 five boat loads of coal from these mines arrived in Nashville, and that from 1829 to 1834 probably from 25 to 35 boat loads were

THE MOUNTAINS.

Every right-hearted man loves the place where he was born, and the people in the mountains have something very beautiful to love!

Two countries in the old world are distinguished as mountain countries Switzerland and Scotland, and both hold honorable positions.

America has two mountain regions. There are the Rocky mountains of the west, with their snow-capped summits and their wonderful mines. But there is an older region in the heart of the Southern States. No one had noticed it until Berea College brought to public attention the fact that the mountain ends of eight states come together. We have the mountain portion of Kentucky larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut put together, and adjoining it are the mountainous parts of the two Virginias, the two Carolinas, Alabama and Tennessee.

The people of this mountain region differ from the people of the South. As a rule they were not on the one hand, slave-holders, nor on the other poverty-stricken dependants. The characteristic of the mountain man was that he owned land but did not own slaves.

The people of the Mountains as a rule stood for the Union. It was through their influence that Kentucky held for the old flag, and that West Virginia seceded from secession. Abraham Lincoln was born in one of these Kentucky families, which owned land but did not own slaves.

We believe that the people of these mountains of the South have a great future. They are strong, capable, hospitable, and have good principles. If they will only provide good schools and send their children to them so that they shall have the training and intelligence with children get in other parts of the land, the people of this mountain region will exert a great and powerful influence on the future of our country.

The boys and girls of the mountains have a right to be proud of their homes.

sent out each year. The boat loads averaged about 1750 bushels, or 66 tons each. From 1824 to 1837 the shipments were from 75 to 100 boat loads or about 3500 bushels a year. The coal was for the most part consumed in the salt works and iron furnaces near the rivers, then the only means of transportation.

From the best information obtainable it seems that the production of the state from 1829 to 1835 ranged from 2000 to 6000 tons a year. The United States census for 1840 gives the total production for the state at 23,527 short tons. By 1860, according to the census for that year, the production amounted to 285,760 short tons. Operations were necessarily somewhat interrupted during the war, but since 1870, after the state had begun to recover from the effects of the war, the production increased rapidly.

The United States Geological Survey, through E. W. Parker, reports that the total production of coal in Kentucky in 1906 was 9,653,647 short tons, having a spot value of \$9,809,938.

With the close of 1906 Kentucky, like Iowa, completed a record of ten years of unbroken increase in her production of coal and attained the maximum output in the history of the state. Compared with that of 1905, last year's production showed an increase of 1,221,124 short tons, or 14.5 per cent, and a gain in value of \$1,424,706 or 17 per cent. It showed an increase of over 76 per cent as compared with the production of 1901, five years earlier, and was nearly three times the production of 1896, ten years earlier.

In 1906 the coal mines of Kentucky employed 15,272 men, who worked an average of 212 days each, against 14,685 men for an average of 200 days. In 1905. Owing to the fact that comparatively few of the mines in this state are operated under agreements made with the United Mine Workers of America, the industry was not seriously affected by the general suspension of operations which occurred in other states during the spring of the year. In Kentucky only 1242 out of the 15,272 men employed stopped work because of disaffection, and two of the suspensions lasted but one day. By the 1242 men was 36 days, and the total time lost was equivalent to 1.3 per cent of the total time worked, whereas in the states more seriously affected the time lost was from 25 to 35 per cent of the total working time. This fact accounts for the large increase in the production of the state in 1906.

The statistics of the labor employed in the coal mines of Kentucky, taken with the statistics of production, show that there were 632.1 tons of coal produced in 1906 for each man employed, as against 574.2 tons in 1905, and 532.2 tons in 1904. The average tonnage per man per day was 2.98 in 1906, 2.87 in 1905, and 2.7 in 1904. In 1903 the average daily production per man was

THINGS TO THINK OF

Wise and Striking Words of the World's Greatest Thinkers, Speakers and Writers.

Do not be frightened nor provoked at opinions different from your own. Believe that it is possible to learn something from persons much below you.—Isaac Watts.

Geraldine—If you kiss me, I'll call my mother.

Gerald—That's all the good it will do her; I'm no Hobson.

A little fellow was asked which he liked best, watermelon or cantaloupe. "Cantaloupe," he said, "it don't make your ear so dirty while you're eatin' it."

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NOTE THE DAY!

The Fall Term of Berea College Begins Sept. 11.
The time to start is in the Fall.

WILLSON SPEAKS

Opens Republican Campaign at Maysville.—Caleb Powers' Trial.—Another Fake Trial at Sandy Hook.

On Aug. 19th, Hon. Augustus E. Willson opened the Republican state campaign by a long address delivered to the citizens of his native town of Maysville. Mr. Willson reviewed the work of the Democratic administration since the time of Bradley, and pointed out the most striking defects in the state government. Among other things, he especially dwelt upon the wrong of the gerrymandering of the eastern part of the state in favor of the Democrats.

The trial of Caleb Powers, which is in progress at Georgetown, does not seem to proceed very rapidly. The prosecuting attorney, Franklin, is trying to persuade former governor Wm. S. Taylor to return to Kentucky to testify, and promises immunity from arrest. Powers also wishes to have Taylor testify, in the case, and suggests that the present governor promise to pardon Taylor in case he should be arrested while in Kentucky. Taylor, who is now living in Indiana, seems to doubt the sincerity of lawyer Franklin's promises.

After hearing the testimony of sixty or more witnesses who stated that law and order now prevail in Jackson, Breathitt county, Special Judge Moody decided that the cases of Bill Britton, Elbert Hargis and John Abner should not go back to Breathitt for trial, but that the trial should begin at Sandy Hook on Monday, Aug. 26. The result will probably be similar to that of the recent fake trial held there by the same judge.

Uncle Allen Discovers Great Truth.
"It isn't hard to understand why some jokes tickle," spoke up Uncle Allen Sparks. "It's because of their whiskers."

No Installments.
Creditor—"Won't you pay me on the installment plan?" Debtor (haughtily)—"No. I always owe cash."



Insure Your Earning Power

You carry fire insurance on your buildings and properly so, and this Bank is glad to write it for you—but how much more vitally important is it to insure your earning power which means so much to you and to your family.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

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THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMERON," Etc.

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CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

She swung the lantern at arm's length back and forth so that its rays at every forward motion struck my face like a blow.

"It isn't exactly pleasant in this cavern. Unless you wish to turn me over to the lord high executioner, I will bid you good night."

"But the infamy of this—of coming in here to spy upon me—to help my enemy—the man who is seeking plunder—doesn't seem to trouble you."

"No. Not a particle!" she replied quietly, and then, with an impudent frown, "Oh, no!" she held up the lantern to look at the wick. "I'm really disappointed to find that you were a little ahead of me, Squire Glenarm. I didn't give you credit for so much—perseverance. But if you have the notes—"

"The notes! He told you there were notes, did he? The coward sent you here to find them, after his other tools failed him?"

She laughed that low laugh of hers that was like the bubble of a spring.

"Of course no one would dare deny what the great Squire Glenarm says," she said wittingly.

"You can't know what your perfidy means to me," I said. "That night at the Armstrongs, I thrilled at the sight of you. As you came down the stairway I thought of you as my good angel and I belonged to you—all my life, the better future that I wished to make for your sake."

"Please don't!" she exclaimed sorrowfully, the mirth all gone. I felt that my words had touched her; that there were regret and repentance in her tone and in the gesture with which she turned from me.

She hurried down the passage toward the chapel, swinging the lantern at her side, and I followed, still mystified, and angered by her composure. She even turned, with pretty courtesy, to hold the light for me at the crypt steps—a service that I accepted perforce and with joyless acquiescence in the irony of it.

"You seem to know a good deal about this place, and I suppose I can't object to your familiarizing yourself with your own property. And the notes—I'll give myself the pleasure of handing them to you to-morrow. You can cancel them and give them to Mr. Pickering—a fitting pledge between you!"

I thrust my hands into my pockets to give an impression of ease I did not possess.

"Yes," she remarked in a practical tone; "\$320,000 dollars is no mean sum of money. Mr. Pickering will undoubtedly be delighted to have his debts canceled—"

"In exchange for a life of devotion," I sneered. "So you knew the sum—the exact amount of these notes. He hasn't served you well. He should have told you that we found them to-day."

"You are not nice, are you, Squire Glenarm, when you are cross? But Mr. Pickering wasn't kind not to tell me. Why, I might catch a dreadful cold down here!"

She was like Olivia now. I felt the utter futility of attempting to reason with a woman who could become a child at will. She walked up the steps and out into the church vestibule. Then before the outer door she spoke with decision.

"We part here, if you please! And—I have not the slightest intention of trying to explain my errand into that passage. You have jumped to your own conclusion, which will have to serve you. I advise you not to think very much about it,—to the exclusion of more important business,—Squire Glenarm!"

She lifted the lantern to turn out its light, and it made a glory of her face, but she paused and held it toward me.

"Pardon me! You will need this to light you home."

"But you must not cross the park alone!"

"Good night! Please be sure to close the door to the passage when you go down. You are a dreadfully heedless person, Squire Glenarm."

She flung open the outer chapel door and ran along the path toward St. Agatha's. I watched her in the starlight until a bend in the path hid her swift-moving figure.

Down through the passage I hastened, her lantern lighting my way. At the Door of Bewilderment I closed the opening, setting up the line of wall as we had left it in the afternoon, and then I went back to the library, freshened the fire and brooded before it until Bates came to relieve me at dawn.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Besieged.

It was nine o'clock. We had swallowed some breakfast, though I believe no one had manifested an appetite, and we were cheering ourselves with the idliest talk possible. Stoddard, who had been to the chapel for his usual

seven o'clock service, was deep in the pocket Greek testament he always carried.

Bates ran in to report a summons at the outer wall, and Larry and I went together to answer it, sending Bates to keep watch toward the lake.

Our friend, the sheriff, with a deputy, was outside in a buggy. He stood up and talked to us over the wall.

"You gents understand that I'm only doing my duty. It's an unpleasant business, but the court orders me to eject all trespassers on the premises, and I've got to do it."

"The law is being used by an infamous scoundrel to protect himself. I don't intend to give in. We can hold out here for three months, if necessary, and I advise you to keep away and not act as a tool for a man like Pickering."

The sheriff listened respectfully, resting his arms on top of the wall.

"You ought to understand, Mr. Glenarm, that I ain't the court; I'm the sheriff, and it's not for me to pass on these questions. I've got my orders and I've got to enforce 'em, and I hope you will not make it necessary for me to use violence. The judge said to me, 'We deplore violence in such cases.' Those were his honor's very words."

"You may give his honor my compliments and tell him that we are sorry not to see things his way, but there are points involved in this business that he doesn't know anything about, and we, unfortunately, have no time to lay them before him."

The sheriff's seeming satisfaction with his position on the wall and his disposition to parley had begun to arouse my suspicions, and Larry several times exclaimed impatiently at the absurdity of discussing my affairs with a person whom he insisted on

called the caretaker smoothly. "We've got the law behind us."

"That must be why you're coming in the back way," I replied.

The thickset man whom Larry had identified as the English detective now came closer and addressed me in a high key.

"You're harboring a bad man, Mr. Glenarm. You'd better give him up. I've got my papers and the American law supports me. You'll get yourself into trouble if you protect that man. You may not understand, sir, that he's a very dangerous character."

"Thanks, Davidson!" called Larry. "You'd better keep out of this. You now I'm a bad man with the shillalah!"

"That you are, you blackguard!" yelled the officer, so spitefully that we all laughed.

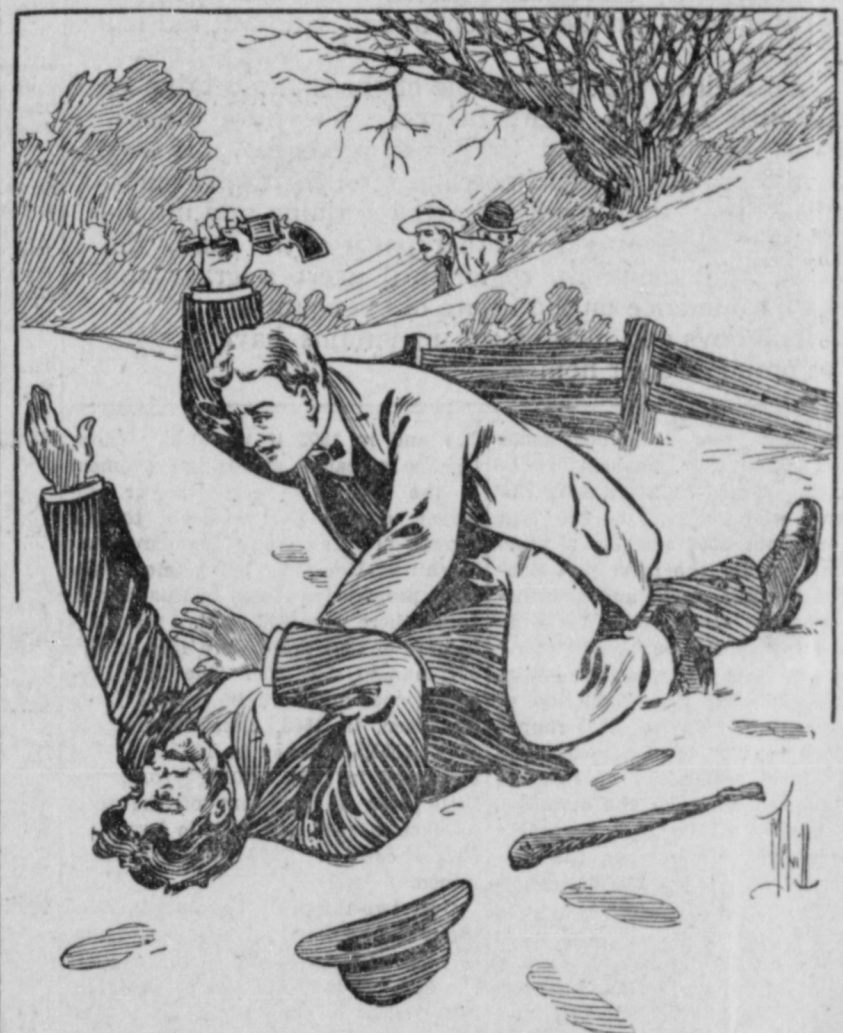
I drew back to the boat-house. "They are not going to kill anybody if they can help it," remarked Stoddard, "any more than we are. Even deputy sheriffs are not turned loose to do murder, and the Wabana county court wouldn't, if it hadn't been imposed on by Pickering, lend itself to a game like this. And this business here is only a private affair between Pickering and the sheriff."

"Now we're in for it," yelled Larry; and the 12 men, in close order, came running across the ice toward the shore.

"Open order, and fall back slowly toward the house," I commanded. And we deployed from the boat-house, while the attacking party still clung together—a strategic error on their side, as Larry assured us.

"Stay together, lads. Don't separate; you'll get lost if you do," he yelled derisively to the enemy.

Stoddard bade him keep still, and we soon had our hands full with a



"Move If You Dare, and I'll Plug You with Your Own Gun."

calling a constable, to the sheriff's evident annoyance.

"You, sir,—we've got our eye on you, and you'd better come along peacefully. Laurence Donovan; the descriptions fits you to a 't.'"

"You could buy a nice farm with that reward, couldn't you?" began Larry, but at that moment Bates ran toward us calling loudly.

"They're coming across the lake, sir," he reported, and instantly the sheriff's head disappeared, and as we ran toward the house we heard his horse pounding down the road toward St. Agatha's.

"The law be damned. They don't intend to come in here by the front door as a matter of law," said Larry. "Pickering's merely using the sheriff to give respectability to his maneuvers."

It was no time for a discussion of motives. We ran across the meadow past the water tower and down to the boat-house. Far out on the lake we saw half a dozen men approaching the Glenarm grounds. They advanced steadily over the light snow that lay upon the ice, one man slightly in advance and evidently the leader.

"It's Morgan," exclaimed Bates. "And there's Ferguson."

Larry chuckled and slapped his thigh.

"Observe that stocky little devil just behind the leader. He's my friend from Scotland Yard. Lads! this is really an international affair."

"Bates, go back to the house and call at any sign of attack," I ordered. "The sheriff's loose somewhere."

"And Pickering is directing his forces from afar," remarked Stoddard. "I count ten men in Morgan's line," said Larry, "and the sheriff and his deputy make two more. That's 12, not counting Pickering, that we know of on the other side."

"Warn them away before they get much nearer," suggested Stoddard. "We don't want to hurt people if we can help it,"—and at this I went to the end of the pier. Morgan and his men were now quite near, and there was no mistaking their intentions. Most of them carried guns, the others revolvers and long ice hooks.

"Morgan," I called, holding up my hands for a truce, "we wish you no harm, but if you enter these grounds you do so at your peril."

They had paused at a word from Morgan and listened sullenly.

"We're all sworn deputy sheriffs,"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Benjaminites are Few.

About 94 per cent of otherwise normal people use the right hand in preference to the left; six per cent are left-handed, and it is a curious fact that one-third of the six per cent are ambidextrous.—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

The Two Reports of the Spies

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 1, 1937
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Numbers 13:17-20, 23-33. Memory verses 20, 31.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The Lord is with us; fear them not."—Num. 14:9.

TIME.—July or August. "The Time of the first ripe grapes" (Num. 13:20; B. C. 1490 by the common chronology. This was two or three months after they left Sinai on the 20th day of the second month, sometime in May.

PLACE.—Kadesh-barnea. An 11-days journey (Deut. 1:2) of continued travel, as modern travelers have found (Robinson was exactly 11 days); i. e., 160 or 170 miles south of Beer-sheba on the southern border of Palestine.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. For two or three months the people of Israel, men, women, and children, slowly marched through "the great and terrible wilderness" from Sinai, a journey which ordinary travelers could make in eleven days. The slow march and long rests were necessary both on account of the children and the flocks, and on account of the need of longer training. Moreover, the difficulties and privations of the desert would make them more anxious to enter the "land flowing with milk and honey."

Kadesh-barnea. At length, some time in July or August, they reached Kadesh-barnea, Ain Qadees, 50 miles south of Beer-sheba, just at the foot of the range of hills which are the southern boundary of Palestine.

"From Kadesh the people can see, rising before them toward the north-west, the steep ascent which leads into the hill country, the destined inheritance of the tribe of Judah."

The gates to their new home were before them, wide open. The fertile oasis to which they had come was a foretaste of their inheritance. Only a steep climb and they can set their feet on the land of promise.

Then Moses said unto them: "Behold, Jehovah thy God hath set the land before thee; go up, take possession, as Jehovah, the God of thy fathers, hath spoken unto thee; fear not, neither be dismayed.—(Deut. 1:21.)

They had only to trust God and go forward, and in less than two years from leaving Egypt the land would have been theirs. The God who had delivered them with a mighty hand, who had made a path through the sea, who had rained manna, and brought water from a rock, and spoken from Sinai, and entered into covenant with them, and was leading them by his visible presence,—he bade them go up and take possession of the promised land.

The people were afraid to go forward. They were not a warlike people. Abraham's attack on Chedorlaomer and his army in rescue of Lot, in the far distant past, and their battle with the Amalekites, a year before this time, are the only battles recorded in the whole history of their race. The whole people (Deut. 1:22) asked Moses to first send out spies to investigate. This was wise under the circumstances, that is, the next wisest thing to going forward trusting in God, and therefore Moses agreed to the plan (Deut. 1:23), and it was so directed by God (Num. 13:1, 2).

The Committee of Investigation.—Accordingly, Moses selected twelve leading men best fitted for the service, whose names are given in vs. 4-15.

"Spy Out the Land."—The object of this expedition was (1) to learn what were the attractions of the country; (2) the difficulties in the way of taking possession; (3) the best ways of reaching the country; (4) the preparations it was necessary to make. "Get you up this way southward." Better as in R. V., by the south, not referring at all to the direction from the Israelite's camp, but to a well-defined tract of territory forming the southernmost and least fertile portion of the land of Canaan. It was called "The Negeb" or the South Country, literally, "the dryness." In the same way we speak of "the South," no matter in what direction we approach it.

The Two Reports.—The timid spies were like Elisha's servant (2 Kings 6:16, 17), who saw the enemy, but did not see the heavenly chariots and horsemen ranged on the hills round about. They saw the giants, but were blind to God.

The report was evil because it omitted the essential factor in the case.

The minority report of Caleb and Joshua was a good report because, while it accepted all the material facts of the other, it embodied the one essential of faith in God with its outcome of obedience and courage.

The difference between the two lay in this: that the ten looked at God through the difficulties, as when you look at the sun through a reversed telescope, and it seems indefinitely distant and shorn of its glory; while the two looked at difficulties through God.—F. B. Meyer.

Practical Points.

God summons us to go up now, immediately, and possess the land, eternal life began in this world and in our youth.

It is right that we should know the difficulties, and dangers and self-denials, as well as the good things in the land to which we are called.

Every real good, like success, education, usefulness, has great difficulties and many enemies in the way.

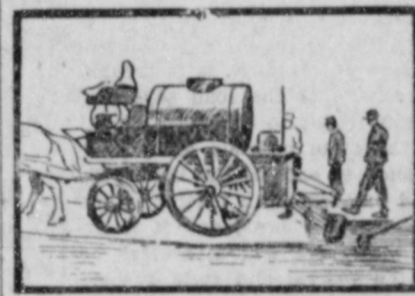
Those make an evil report who see the enemies more clearly than the goodness of the land, and than the power and love of God.



ROAD TARRING.

Process Which is Proving Highly Successful in France.

On the continent the oiling or tarring of roads is making considerable progress, writes the Paris correspondent of the Scientific American. The methods which seem to be most successful can be divided into two general classes. In the first case we find products such as Westrumite, Pulvanite, and the like in which the liquid tar obtained from mineral or vegetable oils is formed into an emulsion or a solution in water and thus sprinkled upon the road. The solution in water can be obtained by adding alkali such as ammonia, or by the use of casein or other products. The liquid which is thus obtained can be applied to the road from an ordinary sprinkling cart. Another way of applying it is to pipe the water from the mains through a hose and use a special form of nozzle into which the oil or tar is fed from a reservoir. For use in cities this is quite practical. M. Forester has designed a good form of mixing nozzle which consists of two conical pieces fitting into each other in such a way that the water stream acts by aspiration to draw in the oil and mix it with the water in the nozzle. The distance



Tarring Wagon at Work.

between the two cones can be adjusted to suit the conditions of the case. From the side of the nozzle a rubber hose leads to the oil tank, which can be well carried on the back of the man who is doing the sprinkling. For a larger supply the hose is placed directly into the oil barrel, and the latter is run along on a cart by a second man. To avoid the use of a valve in the supply pipe to regulate the flow, the nozzle carries a small air valve which can be permanently adjusted for a given supply.

Much more efficient than the method of sprinkling is the application of a layer of hot tar compound upon the road, which has just been thoroughly swept so as to leave the surface quite clean. In this way the road absorbs the hot tar and this forms a very solid coating, as the tar sinks for a considerable depth below the surface. According to the report which was made recently by Chief Engineer Heude, the hot tarring method is to be considered one of the best to be used upon roads on a large scale. In 1905 he treated some 150,000 square yards of road way in France and finds that the results are excellent and quite justify the expense which is occasioned. The dust which usually results from the wear of the road had disappeared, and at the same time the annual expense of keeping up the road diminished so as to more than compensate for the cost of the process. This comes from the great reduction of expenses for watering the road, sweeping and mud-scrapping as well as from the greater durability of the roadbed, so that not only does the tarring process cost nothing, but it gives an annual economy of \$0.01 per square yard yearly. One coating of tar lasts about a year.

To carry out this method practically, the treatment should be made during warm and dry weather and at certain hours of the day. To avoid an unexpected rainfall it is necessary that the operation should be done quickly. With the primitive apparatus which was used at first, requiring a great deal of hand labor, it was hardly possible with gangs of a dozen men to tar more than 1,000 square yards of road per day, applying the tar by means of hand brushes. This led to the use of an automatic system which could be used for applying on a large scale and in a continuous manner, so that it is now possible to treat more than 2,000 square yards per hour. We also avoid heating the tar over a fire, which is always dangerous, and the steam heating system is employed here. The apparatus of the Lassally system is illustrated here. It consists of a tar-heating car and a spreading car. The tar which is used here is the semi-liquid product which comes from the gas works.

The tar-heating car is composed of three main parts. In front is placed the boiler, which furnishes the steam for the heating.

Bad Roads Come High.

It costs the farmers of this country \$29,000,000 to haul their corn crop to market, and \$22,000,000 to get the wheat crop to the elevators. For hauling 12 of the principal products of the farm to the market places it costs farmers \$73,000,000—millions, please understand. These figures are made up by government experts. Trolley lines will in a few years reduce this cost materially and good roads will lessen the cost still more. When the roads are in such condition that two tons can be hauled in one load instead of 1,500 pounds, the saving will be enormous. Is there any reason, then, why farmers should not do everything they can to get good roads?

A CONCRETE WALK.

Directions for Laying Which Will Aid Farmer in Doing Work Himself.

This is the time of the year when many walks are being laid, and it is now well known that the cement walk is the best of all. If properly put down it will last a lifetime; it is smoother and looks better than any other walk, and it requires little or no attention to keep it clean. Considering these advantages, it is certainly the cheapest walk as well, and this is doubly true when it is laid by the land owner and his ordinary hired help, thus saving the expenses of an expert. The following exact directions for laying such a walk are given by Mr. Fred R. Crane, head of the farm mechanics department of the University of Illinois:

If your subsoil is very porous, allowing the water to fall away rapidly, so there is no chance for heaving of the soil during freezing weather, then there is little need for excavation of the earth if the foundation is solid, and there is no organic matter to decay and let the walk settle.

Where the subsoil is a stiff clay the writer has followed the practice of excavating 14 to 16 inches deep, and filling with cinders to within 4½ inches of the top of the completed walk, tamping down the cinders to make a firm foundation. Gravel will do if cinders are not available. Two by 4's are used for the sides of the form and great care is taken to level them.

A crown is formed by raising the middle of the walk one-fourth inch for every foot in width. The medium mixture (one part Portland cement, two and one-half parts coarse sand, five parts crushed rock) is used, mixing it thoroughly and wetting it so it will pack well. It is then shoveled into the forms and pounded down, leaving the top one-half inch below the top of the forms. The 2 by 4's at the sides are now marked every four feet, and the walk cut through the concrete to the cinders to allow for expansion and contraction in warm and cold weather.

The surface coating is composed of one part cement and two and one-half parts of sand, leaving out the crushed rock. This layer is mixed to the consistency of mortar and spread over the concrete in the forms. The surface is struck off by a gauge which gives the proper amount of crown. After setting for a few minutes it is rubbed smooth with a trowel. Too much rubbing will separate the cement and sand particles and leave an unsatisfactory appearance.

This surface layer must also be cut at the same points as the concrete layer below. Cover the walk to protect it from the sun, if it is sprinkled with water from time to time, that will insure an even setting of the materials.

In about three days it will do to bear weight, but it will not get its ultimate strength short of 30 days.

BETTER SEED, BETTER CROP.

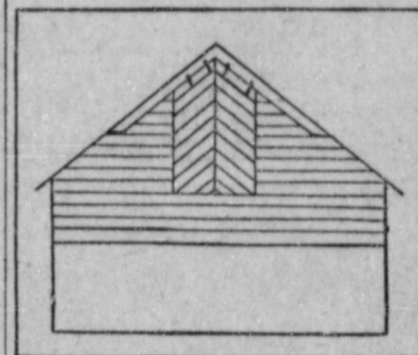
Some of the Factors Affecting the Wheat Yield.

The results of 12 separate tests made at the Ontario college shows an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 25.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897 and again in 1902 a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested, owing to the wet weather. Carefully conducted tests showed that an average of only 75 per cent of the slightly sprouted and 18 per cent of the badly sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow none but large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.

DOORS FOR GABLE END.

So Hang as to Swing Entirely Away from the Opening.

There is always more or less trouble in finding a suitable method of hanging doors for unloading hay from the



Plan of Door.

outside of buildings with slings. In the accompanying plan each door is hung on a track parallel to the roof. The doors, of course, are a little difficult to close, but no more so than a door hinged at the bottom in which there is often danger in handling.

A Good Plan.

Follow timothy with some small cereal grain crop which has power to gather food in the soil. Under some conditions, overturned sod does not decay quickly enough to enable certain crops to gather food therefrom with sufficient quickness to produce desired results.

It Makes You Warm

To go into a drug store and have the clerk insist on your taking something "JUST AS GOOD" as what you asked for—don't blame you. That's why we carry such a tremendous stock, just to have what you want. If we do not have what you want we are always glad to get it for you. The one thing that we do not have is the thing "JUST AS GOOD." Don't Believe in It!

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mr. Frank Fowler of Kirksville is spending a few days in Berea.

Misses Martha and Lucresia Spurlock spent Sunday and Monday with relatives at Paint Lick.

Will Duncan is visiting home folks this week.

Miss Marian Ledford of Paint Lick was the guest of the Misses Spurlock last week.

Miss Mary Spurlock entertained a number of her friends at her home on Center street Tuesday night.

Miss Bess Hays is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell this week.

Mrs. Oscar Hayes and Mrs. Frank Coyle have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, of Wildie.

Mrs. S. C. Rogers has been very ill several days.

Miss Margaret Wallace was in Walcott Saturday and Sunday with relatives.

Mr. M. D. Bowling has finished his dwelling on Depot street and has moved his stock of goods into the same.

Mr. J. B. Richardson and family are moving to Big Hill.

Mrs. Jim Coyle spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. W. D. Logsdon.

Miss Mary Fee of Clarksburg, Ind., is the guest of Miss Nell Burdette.

Mrs. Sallie Adams and daughter Grace spent Wednesday and Thursday with Mrs. Kiz Cornelson.

A great improvement is being made on Depot street, between Chestnut and Depot, the grade being considerably decreased. This street has needed attention for some time and will be appreciated by the teamsters.

Thousands of women have ruined their feet because their shoes were not built on foot-conforming lasts. That is why the "Society" shoe was necessary. See them.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

If you want the best dividends on your money, go with me to the Pan Handle, Texas, and buy the best lands for \$15.00 per acre. Let me hear from you.

J. P. Bicknell.

Houses and Gardens for Rent.
Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

When the Hair Falls

Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way.

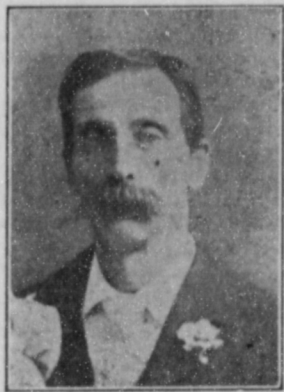
The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
AYER'S
PILLS
SARSAPARILLA
CHERRY PECTORAL.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

William H. Haney, formerly a Berea student, is now lecturing on the differences of the Bluegrass and Mountain regions of Kentucky. He shows that the people of the two regions are unlike because of the physical differences of the country, but that they are constantly and rapidly growing nearer and nearer together thru the spirit of co-operation, which is ever increasing with the growth of the new Kentucky. Mr. Haney's lecture is called "The Vanishing Pictures," and is highly commended by the audiences of Lexington, Louisville and other cities, and by the leading papers of the state.



Jas. A. Burgess, Supt. of Construction and Woodwork.

The school at Burning Springs began on Monday Aug. 19th, with Miss Haagen as principal and Miss Elizabeth Scoville as assistant.

Mr. Bierly went to Cincinnati last week to make a purchase of harness, saddles and equipment to take the place of the stock burned recently.

Prof. and Mrs. Rigby returned Wednesday of last week. Mr. Rigby has been taking a course of piano tuning at Valparaiso, Ind., and is now working on the College pianos, getting them ready for fall term use.

Rev. A. E. Thomson, D. D. will return this week and occupy his pulpit Sunday.

Dr. John Herget and wife, Mr. Drake, wife and children, Prof. and Mrs. Dinsmore and Mr. Gamble drove to Richmond Friday evening.

Miss Swing left Saturday noon for a two weeks' vacation. She expects to return about Sept. 1st.

Word comes from H. H. Shumaker, who is working up in the Big Sandy country. He is looking forward to the opening of school in September.

Horace Ensign expects to return this fall and bring his brother with him.

A. M. Ross, who is organizing Sunday schools in Owsley county, writes that his work is progressing nicely.

Letter from Berea Student.

Following is a letter from a Berea student who is doing Sunday school work in the mountains.

My Dear President Frost:—

This summer I have been greatly blessed in the Sunday school work here in Harlan county. Already I have helped the people organize seven Sunday schools. Last Saturday we had a splendid convention and picnic over on Poorfork, where one of our Berea students, Cam Lewis, is teaching. Many of the people were interested and took part in the discussions.

On Saturday, August 31st, we are planning for a Sunday school rally and convention at Everts, and then we are going to make a special effort to get the different delegates to promise to keep their schools going through the winter. These we are going to call "Evergreen Sunday Schools." Would it be possible for you to be here? If you cannot possibly come, try and get Prof. Raine or Prof. Rumold to come and be with us.

Simon C. Kelly.

Does Your Piano Need Tuning or Repairs?

"This is to certify that Prof. Ralph Rigby of Berea College has completed the course of Piano Tuning with us and is now thoroughly capable of tuning, regulating and repairing the piano. Prof. Rigby is careful and accurate in his work and I can heartily recommend him to public patronage."—P. A. Gant, Director of School of Piano Tuning.

After August 20th Prof. Ralph Rigby will be in Berea, prepared to do piano tuning and repairing. Get your piano tuned before Sept. 11th, as then Prof. Rigby will be busy with school work.

Price for Tuning \$3.00

PROF. RIGBY

Berea, Ky.

THE MORMON PERIL

Senator Dubois of Idaho Gives Expression to His Very Serious Alarm Over Menace.

WILL HOLD BALANCE OF POWER

This is the Danger Arising Out of the West Which the Idaho Statesman Professes to See and Against Which He Warns the People.

Aurora, Ill., Aug. 19.—Senator Dubois of Idaho Sunday afternoon addressed 3,000 persons on the probability of the spreading of Mormon political power to all parts of the United States. He urged his hearers to use their influence with congressmen to prevent the continuance of polygamous marriages, which he said were still made among Mormons.

"The Mormons absolutely control Utah now politically, and a United States senator, governor or congressman cannot be elected in Idaho or Wyoming against the wishes of the Mormon church. They are a great balance of power in Oregon, and will soon control the senators in that state. They are beginning to be very powerful in Nevada. Unless checked they will become the balance of power in the senate of the United States."

STRIKE OF THE "OPS"

Developments in Big Walk-Out Now Appearing Slowly.

New York, Aug. 19.—As though by mutual agreement, the parties to the strike of telegraphers took things easier Sunday and the usual claims and counter claims of the day's developments were not made public. There was little doing at strike headquarters, and nearly all of the higher officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies spent the day out of town. Those left in charge of the companies' offices said that business was moving smoothly. Representatives of the strikers stated that reports received were favorable from the standpoint of the men who are out.

It was stated that the strikers had decided to begin at once the publication of a daily paper which would set forth the strikers' side of the controversy. The special leased wire news service has been materially improved throughout the country.

TROUBLE BREWING

Invasion of Venezuela by Forces from British Guiana.

Georgetown, British Guiana, August 19.—Much excitement has been caused here by the invasion of Venezuelan territory by Captain Calder, in the command of a small frontier force from British Guiana, and the seizure of a quantity of balata (the gum of the bullet tree used for insulating wires, etc.), which it is alleged had been collected on British territory.

A Question of Immunity.

Washington, Aug. 19.—District Attorney Sims and Special Assistant District Attorney Wilkeson of Chicago arrived here last night, bringing the transcript of the testimony taken in the recent Standard Oil trial before Judge Landis at Chicago. The transcript was submitted to the attorney general today for examination and determination as to the question of immunity raised in the proceedings pending against the Chicago & Alton Railroad company for alleged granting of rebates to the Standard Oil company.

MacLean's Fate in Doubt.

Tangier, Aug. 19.—Gerard A. Lowthe, the British minister here, has received no communication from Capt. Sir Harry MacLean or his captor, the bandit Raisuli, for a week. It is only known here that Sir Harry was alive Aug. 12.

Brutal Assault on Child.

Greenville, Penn., Aug. 19.—Miss Anna Whitehead, fourteen years old, daughter of a prominent Methodist Episcopal minister of Turnersville, Penn., is in a critical condition from a brutal assault perpetrated by a tramp.

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Livestock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 78c; No. 2 red, 81c. Corn—No. 2, 55½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 50c. Hay—Clover, \$12.00 @ 14.00; timothy, \$20.00 @ 21.00; millet, \$11.00 @ 11.50. Cattle—\$4.65 @ 7.15. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 6.50. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 6.75.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 83½c. Corn—No. 2, 54½c. Oats—No. 2, 46½c. Cattle—\$5.25 @ 6.00. Hogs—\$5.10 @ 6.50. Sheep—\$2.00 @ 5.25. Lambs—\$4.75 @ 7.50.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 84½c. Corn—No. 2, 54½c. Oats—No. 2, 43½c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.50 @ 7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @ 5.00. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.40. Sheep—\$3.25 @ 6.25. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 7.25.

New York Livestock.

Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.75. Hogs—\$6.50 @ 7.10. Sheep—\$3.50 @ 5.30. Lambs—\$6.40 @ 8.50.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.50 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$6.65 @ 6.80. Sheep—\$3.50 @ 5.75. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 7.75.

Wheat at Toledo.

Sept., 85½c; Dec., 90½c; cash, 84½c.

"Necessity is the mother of invention"

Women have suffered with their feet for years, because they could not get a nice shoe that would not hurt. The necessity is at last met in the "Society" shoe for women.

Nice, graceful curves, conforming to the feet with an elegance so simple that there is beauty and comfort in every pair.

Thousands of women have ruined their feet because their shoes were not built along foot conforming lines.

That's why the "Society" shoe was necessary. The necessity for a nice dress shoe that won't pinch and hurt is making the "Society" shoe a friend to the foot and the most popular seller, at the price, we have ever found.



Society SHOE FOR WOMEN \$3.50

"STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

MRS. S. R. BAKER, BERE A, KENTUCKY.

Vindictive Allusion.

Only a Chicago paper would insinuate that the movement to make that St. Louis Apollo wear trousers is inspired by the fact that a bow legged citizen of that burg posed as the model.—N. Y. Herald.

Divinity.

There is divinity within us which is cramped, dwarfed and unable to express itself. Give it freedom; let it act and speak; crown it with authority and you will behold a miracle. Thrust aside the man by thinking of yourself as the child of God with a destiny that stretches into the invisible eternity.—Exchange.

Sayings of Childhood.

One morning a mother said: "To whom did you say your prayer last night, dear, when I was away?" and the little innocent answered: "Papa was busy writing and Bridget had company, so I just said it to God."—Chicago Tribune.

Reform in Tennessee.

We have been elected recorder of this here town, and as soon as we air sober we air going to interduce the darndest era of reform ever seen in this country. We are going to suppress all the blind tigers and confiscate al their booze.—Hardeman Free Press.

Progress and Humor.

Good humor is decidedly a comfortable thing, both to have and to meet with, but for all that it were a sorry day for human progress if everybody should be good humored all the time.—Puck.

And Pleased Patrons.

Advertising makes authors, and also makes real good, live merchants.

PUBLIC SALE.

As I have decided to leave Kirksville, I will, on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1907, sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, a certain lot of land lying on the east side of Main street, Kirksville, Ky., and containing about four acres of rich, fertile land.

It has on it good improvements, consisting of a seven room dwelling with pantry, a cellar 22x27 feet, good ice house, stables, meat house, chicken houses, and a good two story storehouse. This is a good location for a doctor to run a drug store in connection with his practice, or any one who wants to run a store of any kind.

Kirksville is a beautiful quiet village, with a population of one hundred and fifty.

It is a splendid location above any malaria, ten miles south of Richmond, the county seat of Madison and four miles from the L. & N. R. R. It is a local option village and for sobriety and Christianity cannot be excelled. It has one bank, two general merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, two undertakers, two doctors, and one harness maker.

Terms: One half cash and one half in two equal payments with 6 percent from day of sale till paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. Dr. Judy. W. P. Prewitt, Kirksville, Ky., Auctioneer.

I AM THE MAN WHO SELLS THE LAND.

Town property in Berea and farm lands are advancing in price. Now is the time to save money by buying. I now have some excellent value in the way of farms for sale. I have one farm, well located, containing 100 acres, 80 acres bottom land, a fine crop on it now, good buildings, well improved and lying along beside county road and railroad which I will sell for the small sum of \$1700.

I have another tract of land containing 180 acres of good blue grass land 40 acres bottom land. This land ordinarily would cost you from \$50 to \$75 per acre. I can sell you this excellent tract of land now for \$45 per acre. Now is your time for a bluegrass farm. I have very beautiful property in Berea now for sale. I have four building lots in the West end yet unsold, price \$100 each; one acre in each lot.

I have three cottages in the West end; lots containing an acre each. I can sell you any one of these lots at \$450 each. These are evidently the best bargains you will have for a nice home in Berea any ways soon.

Another bargain; 40 acres of land in the farm, a very good building, good wire fencing, 25 acres of good bottom land only \$1000.

If you want to exchange real estate for business in town, I am your man. Anything you want sold, tell me.

J. P. BICKNELL.

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND MERCHANT.

A NEW STORE IN BERE A!

Are you looking for high grade food materials? The best are none too good. Why buy cheap and often impure groceries? We are opening up a new Grocery Store with a great variety of goods, and will keep as complete a line as possible of fancy groceries—the best goods obtainable for the price. We are distributors for the well-known Baker's Barrington Hall Steel Cut Coffee—the best to be had in Berea. Try a can and you will always want the original Steel Cut Coffee.

You will find a bargain counter here at all times and will be able to pick up some good values. I don't ask you to give me all your patronage when you want family groceries, tinware or hardware; but you will get a square deal when you come to

R. R. HARRIS,

Phone 10. Brannaman Bldg.

Agent for Naven Laundry.

MAIN ST.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Grand achievements alone give title of nobility.

The condor can fast 40 days and the eagle 28 days.

Love may be a novel antidote for the divorce evil, but it ought to be tried.

There ought to be some good way to get rid of the anonymous letter writer.

"A bashful lover is much to be pitied," says a Kansas exchange. More than the girl?

United States sub-treasuries are becoming noted chiefly for losing money in a way that no one can discover.

There are men who will agree with the Cairo minister that kissing is a source of great danger. Often it leads to marriage.

Now they are having a severe drought in Jamaica. About the only thing the Jamaicans have to be thankful for is the loss of Swettenham.

A Texas judge rules that a table fork is not a deadly weapon. We believe that in Texas the fork is regarded as merely a useless ornament, anyhow.

We are glad that Mark Twain is coming back to a country where it will not be necessary for him to make negligible journeys to a bathroom across the street.

Always have "From Mother" inscribed in your watch. Soft-hearted burglars returned a timepiece they had stolen because those words were carved in the case.

In their dealings with Mark Twain the British were foxy. They were so good to him that he will be restrained from mentioning the funny things he observed while abroad.

An English censor of American customs says that we do not sit down gracefully. Probably we contracted the habit when we had to sit down very hard on England a couple of times.

Cock partridges are caught on French shootings by means of a trap that closes on the entrance of a bird, the lure being a mirror in which it sees its own reflection, which it is anxious to attack.

American children have been indicted on four counts by the National Educational association. That may be all they are guilty of, but the average man could frame up ten or a dozen counts against the boy next door.

The Canadian census bureau has figures to show that within six years Canada's increase in population has been 1,133,585. Many of these new citizens have come from the United States and form a desirable element of the population, wherefore Canada is glad.

King Edward is reported to be leading a more strenuous life than either President Roosevelt or Emperor William. But this report bears all the earmarks entitling it to be classed among the nature fakes. No man could possibly lead such a strenuous life as this report indicates and have it inaudible to the naked eye.

The earl of Easton, a British colonel, says that the only way to abolish war is to abolish uniforms, on the theory that "Man ardently desires a uniform; woman ardently admires it." Possibly the end could be attained by making military uniforms unattractive, and those of pacific organizations more gorgeous.

Just as The Hague conference assembled it was announced that France and Great Britain had entered into agreement with Spain to maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean. This means that France shall be unmolested in Algiers, that England shall have its way in Egypt, and that the situation in Morocco shall remain unchanged. The arrangement, says Youth's Companion, is a practical proof of the peaceful disposition of the powers concerned, and an expression in deed of the spirit behind the peace conference.

Influence of Organized Labor in the Postal Service

By JEREMIAH D. HOLLAND,
National President of the Letter Carriers' Association.



THE federal government does not officially recognize organized labor in the public service, and the association of letter carriers therefore generally confines itself to social and benevolent work among its members. Aside from its interest in the organization of labor, it aims to be of service to its members as a benevolent order.

The government does not object to that kind of an organization, but rather welcomes it, and the results have justified the plan of a brotherhood of mutual helpfulness.

The government would not recognize a strike or postal employees for higher wages or shorter hours, and the association is not organized for industrial purposes along that line. It has the right, however, to exert all proper means to obtain alleviation or correction of harsh or unjust conditions in the service as affecting the postal employees.

If any employee feels that he is being discriminated against, that he is being unfairly treated in any way, it is within the province of the association to present the individual grievance to the proper authority for remedy.

The presentation of such a case, or any number of such cases, does not constitute a menace or threat to government authority. There is no demand upon the government for action, but there is as clear and sound a statement of the situation as the association can present.

The social benefits to be derived from the association are such as any benevolent organization is formed to confer, such as sick and death benefits. Otherwise than these, the plans of the organization are to use every reasonable and rightful effort to make the postal service more attractive and remunerative in proportion as the individual service is more faithful and efficient.

Jeremiah D. Holland

The New Deity "The Public"

By REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

The worshipers never tire of singing psalms in celebration of this wonderful form in deity. In Voltaire's play the courtiers spoiled the young prince with flattery. They never tired of burning incense that he might breathe the sweet odor, they cheered the foolish boy's maudlin words, they wove innumerable wreaths for his low forehead. And not otherwise men never tire of telling us that "the public" was never so intelligent as to-day, "society" was never so wise or so prosperous. The twentieth century has more tools, more conveniences, more comforts than ever before were known. The forehead of this god named "the public" must be wondrous high.

But, strangely enough, "the public" does not seem to have published any poem or drama of late that has eclipsed the Bard of Stratford or of the Arno. We have gone every whither seeking some new tool that the twentieth century has invented that will make a locomotive or a steamship seem like toys. But having searched the market place through and through we have met no one who has met "the public" or "our era" or "the twentieth century." Now and then one is conscious of a fear that we may all be worshipping a phantom.

But a great age begins with the individual man. The fountain of all invention, science, art and literature is in personal excellence. A great age means that great men march forward in regiments. There is no great twentieth century for me, if personally I am small. Every citizen should say: What ship did I build? What great plow did I fashion? What cottage or factory or palace or library did I help build? What poem or oration or law did I write? What thread in the flag of liberty did I stain crimson with self-sacrifice? If I have made no contribution to this century, then for me the century is not great and the age never can be golden.

There is nothing, perhaps, harder to obtain from any living creature than a frank admission of ignorance. Great questions arise, and we range ourselves on one side or the other as a matter of course, yet it never occurs to us to question one another's knowledge, which may, after all, be a fortunate and providential arrangement. And yet, what do we owe to ignorance?

Beatific State of Ignorance

By MADAME.

Shocking as it may appear at first sight, subjects that from one section of mankind demand nothing but the most serious and solemn consideration, afford to another an infinite source of amusement.

"When in distinguished company," says a delightful book on etiquette, "do not ask elementary questions."

By no means! You might wake up some dreadful bore—some of them are encouraged that way, though for the most part they are heavily repelled. The latter is an example of the excellent results to be obtained by a courageous attitude of complete ignorance. But it is in less enlightened company that honest ignorance obtains its greatest victories. At the first dishonest show of erudition step in and grapple with it.

Cum poppyrna mustela it—which being interpreted meaneth "pop goes the weasel"—rendered with the proper snap might silence a room filled with a semi-conscious want of knowledge. Let us guard against the tendency to decide in a moment between real and apparent ignorance. Ignorance has been assumed as well as concealed, and knowledge may prove, like other things in life, but a transitory joy to many. Numbers of industrious persons reap no greater reward than temporary abstraction; you never knew a thoroughly idle man who did not attempt to quiet his conscience with an affected disbelief in the spasmodic industry of his friends. May we not attempt to answer "Ignorance" without one reference to those lines which spring misquoted to the lips of nine delightful ignoramuses in ten?

BAND OF THIRTY ANARCHISTS

ATTACK CARDINAL DEL VAL AND RECTOR KENNEDY.

Clergymen Rescued By Guards and Troops—The Anti-Clerical Riots Are Spreading in Italy.

Rome, Aug. 19.—The wave of anti-clericalism is increasing in violence. Nearly all the priests of the vatican go about the city fearing either insult or assault. Cardinal Merry del Val, with Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American college, while passing through Marino in a carriage was furiously assaulted by a band of 30 anarchists, who were shouting: "Down with the vatican!" Long live the revolution!" The anarchists were armed with knives and clubs. They surrounded the carriage despite the strong guard of detectives and carabinieri. One anarchist swung a club at the cardinal's head, but a detective, quickly interposing, received the blow on his chest and was dangerously injured.

The pope, when informed, sorrowfully said: "The world will now see how impossible it would be for me to leave the vatican."

The outburst of anticlericalism has overspread all Italy. It shows, despite the improved relations between the vatican and the quinquennial, that there is still a large section of the radical populace which is eager at all times to attack the church. The events of this summer have favored the anticlericals, therefore, after a long period of tranquility, during which the church and the government have rendered one another reciprocal aid, the mobs are now burning churches and assaulting the prelates. Fortunately parliament is not in session now, else an unforeseen crisis might arise. For Italy is peculiarly susceptible to sudden ebullitions of public anger.

The unfortunate situation is still further complicated at this time by the issuance from the vatican of a communication which is destined to arouse serious controversy. It affirms that either Catholics or non-Catholics who have interpreted the general policy of the pope toward the Italian government as implying that he is in accord with or has any confidence in any cabinet or political party misunderstand the pontiff's position. The vatican, it is asserted, sees no need at this time changing its policy toward the government, whatever attitude the government may assume.

It is reported that Pope Pius is about to follow up his recent syllabus on so-called modernism in the faith with an encyclical condemning modernist errors.

NINE HURT BY JUMPING

From a Trolley Car To Escape an Impending Collision.

York, Pa., Aug. 19.—In a head-end collision between cars on the York and Windsor street railway, nine persons were injured while panic-stricken. The wreck was brought about through a misunderstanding of signals by S. T. Beck, a motorman. When the cars came together the passengers were seized with panic. In leaping nine were hurt. They are Miss Nora Hollinger, of York, left arm broken and left ankle sprained; Miss Nettie McGuigan, of Red Lion, spine injured; John Croul, conductor, of York, arm and face cut; H. S. Hale, of Lancaster county, back sprained; Milton P. Rheems, of Lancaster county, right leg injured; Philip Gros, of Dallastown, face cut; Clarence Baker, of Dallastown, face cut; Lillian Wallick, of York, back sprained.

Gasoline Tank Explodes on Boat.

Tiverton, R. I., Aug. 19.—A gasoline tank in a 20-foot motor boat in the Seconnet river exploded, causing the death of two persons and seriously injuring five others. The boat contained 14 young people, who had been on a trip to Fall River and had stopped at Tiverton on their return. George Antaya and Lydia Mercier were killed and the injured are all suffering from severe burns.

Killed Before Escort's Eyes.

Canon City, Col., Aug. 19.—Miss Eugenia Good, aged 30, a trained nurse, of 232 West Catlin avenue, South Canon City, fell off a 200 foot precipice on the north side of Twin Sisters mountain in the Sangre De Christo range, eight miles south of Howard, Fremont county and was instantly killed. Only one person, Adolphus Latham, of Howard, the young woman's companion witnessed the accident.

Jew Baiter Exposed.

Bialystock, Russia, Aug. 19.—Col. Schoter, commander of the Bialystock military station, is charged with organizing and helping to carry out the recent attacks on Jews here.

Schooner Fleetwood Believed Lost.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 19.—The schooner Fleetwood, owned by Capt. Clark Taylor, of this city, is believed to have gone down in Lake Ontario with all hands.

Mrs. Emma Leach Dead.

Kansas City, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Emma Leach, sister of Cole, Jim and Bob Younger, former members of the famous James bandits, died here as the result of injuries received in a street car accident in this city last Friday. She was 54 years old.

Two Forests Ablaze.

Toulon, Aug. 19.—Great forest fires are blazing on all sides of this place and two forests are threatened. Troops are making desperate efforts to control the fire, but thus far with but little result, owing to a high wind.

CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

BE THRIFTY.

Practical Advice to Young Men by Herbert F. Price.

Money saving is becoming a lost art with young men to-day. I am sorry to see the greater majority of them wasting their money—literally throwing it away. Young men have not half the thrift they had 25 years ago. In those days nickels, dimes and quarters were brought to the bank for deposit, and it was this excellent habit of thrift that made many of the present merchants prosperous and helped them to start upon a business career of their own.

I wish I could fill every young man with a dread and horror of poverty. I wish it were possible for me to make them feel its constraint, its bitterness and its despondencies—that they would make vows against it. They would then read with patience what I have to say regarding thrift.

What is thrift, young man? It is the habit of saving something regularly out of your earnings, whether those earnings be \$1 or \$10 a day. It is the accumulation of money while young and in the prime of life. It is a fortress against poverty, and absolutely the only way to get a solid fortune.

A dollar is not an insignificant thing, but worthy of great respect, and he who considers it such can rightly be said to be already poverty-stricken, for he is very apt not to be influenced by the good virtue of thrift. On the contrary, he is very liable to spend every cent he earns, and then in later years, when he beholds some old acquaintance enjoying the fruits of his

hard work and self-denial, he endeavors to seek consolation in the thought that he is a victim of fate. Young men never make a more fatal mistake in life than when they consider themselves the creatures of fate—it is the greatest folly in the world. Let the man of fate stop and reason a little. How did his prosperous friend succeed, become able to drive a quick-stepping mare, travel abroad, possess the means by which he is able to enjoy the beauties of nature, social prestige, and every comfort he can wish for in his home life? He began poor like himself, but made a judicious selection in business, stuck to it with persistency and courage; kept ahead of the times, worked hard while others slept, and, above all, saved his money. He respected the cent and honored the dollar. "Hard luck" did just the opposite. He selected a business, but never had the grit to stick to it. He was lazy, and took everything in an easy manner. Then, when failure and poverty stare him in the face, he says: "I am a victim of fate."

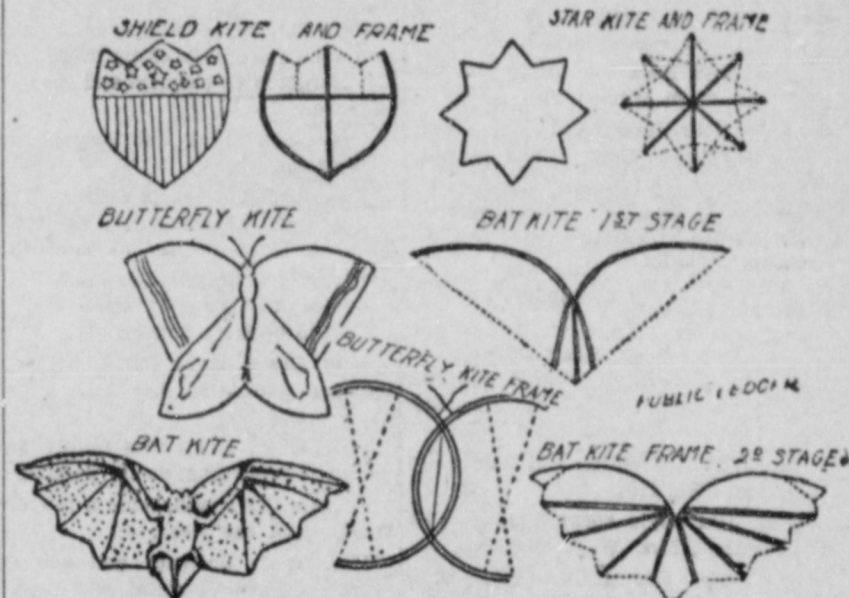
Like small acorns which grow into great oak trees do a few cents daily saved rapidly grow into large bank accounts.

How a Small Sum Saved Daily in Time Grows Into a Fortune.

Cents a day.	Per year.	In ten years.	Fifty years.
\$1.00	\$365	\$3,650	\$182,500
.50	182.50	1,825	91,250
.25	91.25	912.50	45,625
.10	36.50	365.00	18,250
.05	18.25	182.50	9,125
.02	7.30	73.00	3,650
.01	3.65	36.50	1,825

By the accompanying table it would appear that, if a mechanic or clerk would make up his mind to save only 25 cents a day from the time he is 20 until he is 70, the aggregate, with interest, would amount to \$2,900, while a daily saving of 25 cents reaches the independent and important sum of \$29,000. There are very few young men, if any, that cannot save daily, by denying themselves the enjoyment of cigars, tobacco, and other things which could easily be dispensed with. Thus they will be laying up something for old age when their days of activity are over, or for some day of necessity in the future when they will reap the reward of these slight self-denials.

MAKE YOUR OWN KITE.



For the boy who wants to make his own kite the diagrams shown will explain themselves. All the materials needed are strong, thin paper or

A COOL PROPOSITION.

What Ice Will Do That Is Hung on Wires.

Here's a puzzle for you to try one of these warm days when you have nothing else to do, because it is interesting. Take a water bucket and stretch across the top about three feet of iron wire as fine as the small-



The Pail, Wires and Ice.

est twine. Stretch the wire across the top of the pail to form a kind of bridge. Set the wire about two inches apart and lay a two-pound block of ice upon it, taking care that the ice does not touch the bucket.

The ice will begin to melt and the water will drip into the pail. Presently the ice will seem to sink down as if the wires were cutting it into three pieces. In about half an hour, if you try to lift the ice, you will find the wires securely frozen in.

The lump of ice will slip along the wires, but you cannot take it away from them, says Philadelphia Ledger. You can see the wires through the ice, but the sharpest penknife cannot find where they entered. There may be a line of silvery bubbles, showing where the wires passed, but the ice will be an unbroken piece. At last the wires will come out at the top, and the lump of ice, though partly melted away, will drop into the pail as whole as ever.

The word of God is the key to the dictionary of life.

FOUND ITS WAY HOME.

Pet Seal Which Its Owner Could Not Lose.

The story of a pet seal, captured when a pup by a lighthouse keeper on the coast of England, is given in "Reminiscences of a Sportsman." The young seal was fed and allowed to have the range of the kitchen, and the members of the household became greatly attached to it.

It would make its way daily down to the water, and pass many hours swimming about. It secured more or less food in that way, but always returned to its place in the kitchen at night.

Blindness finally came to the seal with old age, but it continued its journeys to the sea, and returned as regularly as before.

As old age increased it caused annoyance by its peculiar cry for food and its lessened ability to get about. At last the family decided they must part with it, and not wishing to kill it, they arranged with a fisherman to carry it well off—some 20 miles—and drop it into the sea. They expected that it would come to a natural death in that element. But on the second day it appeared again at its accustomed place.

Another effort was made to get rid of it by arranging with a sailing vessel to take it several hundred miles out to sea and then drop it in. This was done, and some time passed away without any sign of the seal. But seven days after its departure the kitchen maid, who slept near the door of the kitchen, fancied during the night she had heard the plaintive cry of the seal; and the next morning its emaciated body was found on the threshold.

A Safe Custodian.

"Granny," said little Johnnie, as he counted a lot of nuts somebody had given him, "can you eat nuts?" "No, dear," said the old lady, "I haven't got any teeth." "Well, then," said Johnnie, emptying his nuts into granny's lap, "I'll give you these to mind till I come back."

The Lunacy of Simon Lane

By John V. Mulaney

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It was a busy day in the department store of Marburg & Co. Simon Lane, head clerk of the fur department, was even more than usually officious.

The occasion for Simon's especial good nature was a new and lavish customer. She was a handsome, richly dressed woman of about 30 years, with a frank, pleasant smile and a very engaging air of condescension, which made Simon more than usually servile in her attentions. She appeared much interested in the display of selected furs. There was a subtle flattery in the manner in which she sought Simon's opinion on the various goods, but her own remarks showed her to be a connoisseur. After much deliberation she selected some handsome seal skins, with careless indifference to their price, and a set of sables, the pride of the Marburg fur display. She gave a little sigh of weariness as she concluded her buying and unclasped her purse.

"I should like greatly to take my purchases with me," she said, "I wish to have the furs for this evening. If it won't trouble you too much, will you have them packed at once and I shall take them in my carriage. What is the amount?" She took a roll of bills from her purse and counted them slowly.

"Eleven hundred dollars, ma'am," said Simon, after a somewhat lengthy calculation.

A faint flush had begun to color the woman's features. She uttered a slight but startled exclamation. "I must confess that I have exceeded by purse," she said, blushing. "I haven't that amount with me. However, I must have those furs—and I can't wait until tomorrow. May I speak with your employer a moment?" she asked hesitatingly, blushing a deep crimson from embarrassment. "I think I see a way out of the difficulty."

Simon led the way to the grated window of old Marburg's office and briefly related the situation.

"You would greatly oblige me," the woman hastened to conclude, "if you would allow your clerk here to accompany me to my husband's office. My carriage is waiting outside. I shall procure a check for my purchase, which I shall return to you through your clerk. You will do me a great service," she added, "and besides you will release me from a very embarrassing situation."

On the shrewd countenance of old Marburg a frown gathered for a moment, a frown of distrust; then, at the thought of losing a new and evidently wealthy customer, his face cleared.

"No favor whatever, madam; Mr. Lane here shall accompany you and return with the check." And old Marburg turned again to his desk.

A carriage awaited them at the curb. Simon followed, sat down opposite her, and the carriage rolled away. Simon was charmed by the engaging conversation of his companion. Still exhibiting a slight air of reserve, as might well become a society leader thrown into such a delicate situation, she conversed entertainingly on those topics of the day that might interest a clerk. As they talked, the carriage was speeding along, out through the crowded streets of the business district to the quiet of the suburbs. Simon was beginning to experience a slight feeling of uneasiness, when the horses slowed down to a walk and he felt that their destination was near at hand.

A hasty glance through the carriage window told him that they were on the grounds of the Cheslea Private Sanitarium. He immediately concluded that the woman opposite him was the wife of some official of the establishment. He was more strongly entrenched in this belief when the carriage drew up at the main doorway. The woman arose and spoke with a ravishing smile. "Won't you please step up into the waiting room while I see Dr. Cheslea? I'll be gone but just a moment."

Simon was only too happy to obey and followed her into a cozy little waiting room, where she left him. Two attendants in uniforms were lounging in the apartment and Simon saw that they were watching him closely. The woman was gone but a few moments when she returned. She had a kerchief to her eyes and was weeping. She stepped quickly to his side and, before he realized what she had done, she had kissed him impulsively on the forehead and rushed from the room sobbing loudly. The suddenness, the strangeness of it all took Simon completely by surprise, but in a moment he recollected himself and started after her. Ere he reached the door an attendant seized him by either arm.

"What does this mean?" cried Simon, almost stunned at these unlooked-for proceedings.

"Be quiet, sir. Calm yourself," said one of the men, speaking in a soothing voice, as if to a child. "You must stay here for a while, sir, and enjoy a little vacation."

"What kind of a plot is this, gentlemen? I am a clerk in the employ of Marburg & Company. Let me go!" he cried, beginning to struggle helplessly.

"Softly, sir, we know all about you. Mr. Marburg has asked that you be given this little vacation. Your wife asked it for you."

"My wife! But I have no wife! I

don't believe you. You are all in some plot to ruin me!" and Simon, instead of trying to be cool and rational, grew more excited, more confused and more violent in his resistance. At last he was forced down a corridor and placed in a solitary cell, where he passed a sleepless night.

On the afternoon of the next day Dr. Cheslea, head of the Cheslea Sanitarium, sat reading in his private office. As his eye moved over the front page of the "Herald" it was attracted by the following item:

"Faithful Clerk Absconds from the Marburg Store. Simon Lane, for ten years a trusted employee of Marburg and Company disappeared from the city yesterday taking with him a check for \$1,100 dollars paid him by a wealthy customer. No news of his whereabouts has been obtained."

Dr. Cheslea re-read the item with a puzzled expression, then sat for several moments staring before him in silence. As if on sudden thought, he then picked up a directory from his desk and looked through it hurriedly. Then taking down the receiver of his desk telephone he called the number of Marburg's private office.

"Hello," a little excitedly, "I want to talk with Mr. Marburg at once."

"This is Marburg right here," returned a gruff voice, "what can I do for you?"

"This is Dr. Cheslea of the Cheslea Sanitarium. I read of the disappearance of your clerk, Simon Lane, and wish to say that he is here at the sanitarium. He was placed here yesterday at the request of his wife and at the advice of his physician."

"His wife? Simon Lane, my clerk, had no wife! You must be mistaken."

Dr. Cheslea saw in a flash the depth of his deception. He dropped the telephone and pressed a button on his desk.

"Go," he said calmly to the attendant who appeared, "and show Mr. Lane to my office—Mr. Lane, the gentleman in number 97."

As Simon Lane, dejected and woe-begone, appeared in the doorway of the office Dr. Cheslea arose to meet him and shook him warmly by the hand.

"Mr. Lane," he said, "this institution has done you a great wrong. As head of this institution I am responsible for it and I offer most humble apology. It is plain that we both have been much deceived."

The two talked earnestly together for ten minutes. In the midst of the discussion a cab drove hurriedly up the drive. Old Marburg alighted and hastily mounted the steps and entered the office.

"Simon!" he cried, halting between his old time confidence in his clerk and his new, suddenly grounded suspicion.

"Mr. Marburg," said Dr. Cheslea, "be seated. I am afraid, all unconsciously, we have been parties to one of the cleverest swindling tricks of which I have ever heard. A woman called here at my office the day before yesterday with two gentlemen, one of whom she introduced as her brother, the other of whom bore the card of a prominent north side doctor, a gentleman for whom I have the greatest esteem professionally, but whom unfortunately, I had never met. This woman stated that her husband was insane, to which fact the two gentlemen testified. She declared that his insane hobby was selling furs, and that he imagined himself a clerk in the employ of Marburg and Company. She spoke of him in terms of great affection and seemed much moved. I expressed the hope that we might be able to benefit him by a few months' treatment. She then explained that he was very suspicious and wary, also that he was very violent when crossed in his wishes or otherwise disturbed in temper, but that she would try, under some pretence, to bring him quietly to the office here, where we might take him in charge. Well, as you see, she brought Mr. Lane, who answered exactly to her description and who, you will pardon me, sir, certainly did exhibit the symptoms she mentioned."

"Where is this woman now?" cried old Marburg, very red and excited, starting from his seat.

But even the best city detectives failed to answer his question.

Squirrels Reared by a Cat.

Among the interesting things shown at a recent meeting of the Zoological society were two young specimens of the English squirrel, which had almost entirely changed in color from the usual chestnut-brown to a light drab, the ears and feet only showing traces of the original color. It was stated that the animals had been taken from a nest when very young, and put in charge of a cat, which acted as foster-mother, and successfully raised them. It was suggested that this fact might have caused the color change.—St. James' Gazette.

Her Best Recollection.

Mrs. Lapsing was explaining the nature of the injury sustained by Johnny when he fell off the back porch.

"It's a wonder he ever went through it alive," she said. "The doctor says he came mighty near fracturing his juxtaposition. You know that's the bone next to the Medullion obligato."

—Chicago Tribune.

PITY THE POOR MILLIONAIRE.

He Sighs for the Breakfasts and the Appetite of His Youth.

"Terrapin is all right, and," said the sated millionaire, "I like lobster and canvasback duck, but still I don't believe I get half the pleasure out of the fine things I eat nowadays that I used to find in the plain food that we had years ago, in the days when we couldn't afford anything else."

"I'd give a million dollars er, er—er—humm—ha, half a million anyway, if I could have now such a breakfast as I used to have when I was a boy, if I could have now the same appetite to eat it with."

"We used to live in a house without any heat above the ground floor, and I slept in a room that was colder than Greenland, in a feather bed under about seven million patchwork bed quilts, and I'd sleep ten hours in a bed like that, as snug and warm and comfortable as anybody ever did under swansdown coverlets in a warmed room, and then I'd get up in the morning and go out and chop a few cords of wood before breakfast, and then come in feeling able to tear the world apart and with an appetite that nothing less than good, substantial food and plenty of it would satisfy; an appetite the satisfaction of which was a grand and stirring joy."

"For breakfast on winter mornings we were likely to have pork chops and buckwheat cakes, and such chops and such cakes! Not little, thin, dried up, lean, half-cold, tasteless chops from a kitchen half a mile away, but big, thick, fat chops of home-fed pork, fresh-cooked and sizzling."

"And the cakes! Not half heavy, paste-colored inside, thin, dull, lifeless and tasteless cakes, just warm, but buckwheat cakes light and fluffy and brown and generous in dimensions, and all crinkly and crispy around the edges and good all through, and so hot and steaming when they came on the table that you had to look out and not burn your mouth when you began to eat them."

"And those chops and those buckwheat cakes we used to eat, with the pork gravy on the cakes! A breakfast fit for the very gods, though one must be a god, to be sure; he must be well and strong and fit to enjoy it."

"Grateful am I that I can bring back even in recollection the joys of an old-time breakfast of pork chops and buckwheat cakes."

Loyal to Columbus.

"The most popular man in New York, living or dead, seems to be Christopher Columbus," remarked the man from the south. "I base my conclusions on the quantity of flowers that are offered up to his memory. No matter what time of the day, week or month you happen to pass a Columbus statue you see bouquets and wreaths piled up at its base and twined around Columbus' feet and legs. Except on special holidays, such as the Fourth of July, Decoration day and notable birthdays, nobody ever thinks of smothering the effigies of Washington, Lincoln and other national heroes in floral tributes. For a long time I could not understand this striking partiality to the discoverer of our country. Upon inquiry I learned that there are several societies—American and Italian—which donate a certain sum of money each year for the decoration of Columbus' monuments, and it is the treasurers' duty to see that the prescribed quantity of flowers is provided."

Rare Pilgrim Fish Caught.

Another Breton fishing town—Concarneau—has had a novel experience of its own. One of its trawl boats, the Saint Louis, has just returned to port, not with the heavy cargo of sardines that all the good folk so much desired, but with a catch of an entirely unwanted and unwelcome kind.

This took the form of a monster fish measuring not less than 25 feet in length. The fish is one of the "pilgrim" kind, and is associated with the shark family, though said to be less ferocious than the ordinary shark. As the monster is very rarely seen, but little that is definite is known of him. The incident has no parallel within living Breton memory.—London Globe.

Head Waiter Loses Out.

"About the meanest man I've seen yet," said a head waiter yesterday, "was a little chap that blew in here Saturday. He looked to be from some little town, and I guess his trip to Cleveland was about the biggest thing he had ever done. I hadn't more than seated him, until he pulled out two or three coins and handed me a quarter. 'I guess it made him mad when he found out that I wasn't the man that waited on him. Before he gave anything to the man who took his order, he called me over and said I would have to give him back that quarter. Don't you think that was a shabby trick for a man to do?'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Method.

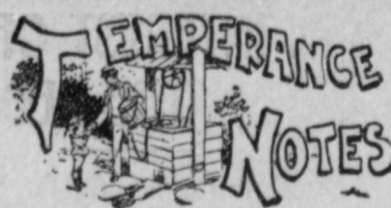
"He occasionally says things that are wonderfully apropos," said one statesman.

"Yes," answered the other; "he's like our parrot at home. It doesn't know much, but what it does know it keeps repeating until some circumstance arises that makes the remark seem marvelously apt."

A Maxim Contradicted.

"You can't get something for nothing in this world," said the ready-made proverbialist.

"Can't eh?" rejoined the man who had been to Monte Carlo. "You ought to see what the dealer takes in on the night at the roulette table."



YOUTHFUL SMOKERS.

Cigarette Trade of the Country Is Booming.

If the general prosperity of the country were indicated by the constantly increasing consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes, then business prospects were never more favorable than at present. There can be no denial of the fact that the cigarette trade is booming. Nearly every little man of 15, with a brain big enough to dream of the day when visible down shall decorate his upper lip, delights in swaggering along the streets with a cigarette in his mouth. How many the conceited little fellow thinks he is, and how his eyes sparkle with delight at the wondrous feat of ejecting smoke in long lines from his proud nostrils!

The dividing line between boyhood and manhood is surely indicated by the cigarette, says the New York Weekly. In other words, the ambitious lad who can gracefully burn a cigarette, and convert his nostrils into inverted smoke-stacks, should no longer be classed as a boy. No—he is a full-fledged man, or thinks he is, because he possesses the ability to puff away the breath of life in smoke.

This was probably the impression of a lad in Brooklyn, aged 15, who recently died from nicotine poisoning, caused by smoking cigarettes. Every boy who is addicted to the same enervating practice, and fails to take warning from the fate of the youthful smoker to whom we have referred, is not likely to become a very clever or a very strong man. If smoking does not shrink his lungs and frame, and convert him into a sickly ghost before he is 25, he may live long enough to learn that during the years when sensible boys endeavor to become clever and bright, rugged, and strong, and otherwise prepare themselves for the battle of life, he was nothing but a conceited little fool, and ruined his health and dwarfed his intellect by indulging in the senseless habit of smoking cigarettes.

ALCOHOL VS. COFFEE.

Use of the Former as a Beverage Is Harmful.

The habitual use of sedatives—such as alcohol, opium, morphia, chloral, cocaine and their allies—is to be condemned without qualification as false in principle and fatal in result. It is true that these drugs will one and all relieve worry, banish care and procure peace of mind, but it is as true that the worry, the care and the dispeace will return, bringing seven devils with them.

Let us turn now from the sedatives to the stimulants. Must caffeine, as represented by tea and coffee, fall under a like condemnation?

The sedatives we have condemned because they do nothing for the life of the body, but are opposed to it, says Dr. C. W. Saleeby. The stimulant, caffeine, on the other hand, favors the life of the body, promotes the process of combustion on which life depends, increases vitality and that power to work which is the expression of vitality.

Everywhere men find that a cup of tea or coffee is refreshing; it produces renewed vigor, it heightens the sense of organic well-being, the consciousness of fitness and capacity. This is utterly distinct from the action of alcohol or opium in deadening the sense of ill-being.

Tea and coffee have had many hard words said of them. The trouble is that people will not distinguish. Tea, for instance, as commonly understood in this country, is more nearly a decoction than an infusion of the tea leaf, and contains besides the theine or caffeine a very large proportion of tannin or tannic acid.

Drink the Cause of It.

Dr. Willhite, superintendent of the asylum at Dunning, Ill., told a woman's club that of the 1,000 insane patients, 600 men and 400 women, alcohol was the cause of insanity in the cases of 10 1/2 per cent. of the men and five per cent. of the women. Of 1,000 pauper cases, 800 men and 200 women, 95 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women have an "alcoholic history," and 44 per cent. and 22 per cent. of the men and women, respectively, of this class drink to excess. Of 1,000 tuberculosis patients, 800 men and 200 women, 94 per cent. and 23 per cent., respectively, have an "alcoholic history."

Must Not Drink.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has served notice on its employees that they must be total abstainers from alcoholic drinks or leave the service of the company, and it is quite likely that all of the other lines in the United States will adopt the same rule. It is only cumulative evidence that there are enough sober men in the world to do the world's work. The conviction is gaining weight everywhere that the temperance question is not simply moral, but economic, and corporations are now one with the churches in the effort to suppress this great national vice.

Crazy, Surely.

A Chicago judge ruled a man insane because it was shown that he drank 55 drinks of whisky a day. He was certainly crazy to get whisky.

1855 Berea College 1907-8

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the fall term is September 11, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE HOME

Things Worth Knowing.

Do not buy canned goods where either end of the can has bulged, as that shows that fermentation has taken place.

When cutting new bread always dip the knife in hot water first and you will find that it facilitates the cutting.

When washing cut glass add a little ammonia to the suds. It gives a brightness to the glass that nothing else will.

By pouring very hot water on a few drops of oil of lavender the air in the house may be delightfully freshened.

Baked fish has far more flavor than boiled. Place on a well greased tin covered with buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven.

Banana skins are excellent for cleaning boots and shoes, both black and brown. Rub with the inside of the skin, then polish with a soft cloth.

If you suspect your coffee is adulterated throw a handful of the beans in cold water. The real coffee beans will sink while the spurious ones will float or remain suspended for some time.

Varnished wood should be washed with cold tea and afterwards wiped dry and polished with a soft cloth.

Borax plentifully sprinkled among furs will keep away moths if the furs be done up well.

Too much salt in gravy may be counteracted by putting a pinch of brown sugar in it.

Kitchen floors painted with boiled linseed oil are very easily cleaned. Painted furniture or woodwork wiped over with a little milk and water will look as bright as new.

Sift hard coal ashes and to each pint add a spoonful of baking soda and you will have a scouring powder that is superior to any you can buy for scouring steel, tin or granite ware.

A popular woman's club in an eastern town offered a prize of \$10 for the best essay on the theme, "How to Make a Husband Happy." A large number of lengthy and finely worded articles were read, but none of them seem to touch the judges' hearts. At last it came the turn of an elderly matron, who rose to read with much dignity and composure. "How to Make a Husband Happy," she read, and glanced over the audience, then proceeded with the body of the essay: "Feed the brute." She got the prize. The judges were men.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinmore.

Part 4.—The School in Progress.

The first absence should be dealt with in similar fashion. If upon careful investigation the teacher finds it was unavoidable, then he can only express his regret and assist the pupil in every way possible to recover the lost ground. But the school must be made to feel that the mark of his disapproval is set upon any wilful or unnecessary absence or tardiness.

There is one further suggestion. Teachers sometimes lay all blame for such delinquencies upon the parents and give themselves but little concern in regard to it. This is entirely wrong. The teacher furnishes the only opportunity these children can have to correct deficiencies in the home government. If he fails to do his part they may never have a chance to form right habits. On the other hand if, without saying anything derogatory to the parents, he will hold everyone to a strict observance of his obligations he will have a clear conscience and his pupils will rise up and call him blessed.

3. Improving the Schoolhouse and Surroundings. Part of our "previous preparations" set forth in an early chapter consisted in putting the house and grounds in good order and making everything look as ship-shape as possible. Granting that this has been done it must not be supposed that such a condition will remain long without attention. Something will need to be done every day to preserve order that has once been brought about. Bits of paper strewn about the grounds should be picked up; pupils will soon learn to do this if the teacher sets the example. All litter of every sort should be kept out of the way so that the play ground may always be clean and neat.

If there is a broken window pane, a door working badly, or a crippled desk it ought to receive attention at once. If such a thing is allowed to go unnoticed it teaches a powerful lesson in carelessness that will be hard to eradicate. If on the other hand all repairs are attended to promptly it will be an equally great lesson in the right direction. If a thing is needed that is beyond the teacher and pupils the proper member of the board should be notified and urged to give it his immediate attention.

In some cases the teacher may find it necessary to buy window curtains and perhaps even sash and glass, for there are districts so negligent that such articles could be obtained in no other way. If he must do this it should be after he had asked the board to furnish them and been refused, and with the distinct understanding that the furnishings so purchased are his property and may be removed at the end of the term. Then unless the district pay for them they should be removed. They would be neither appreciated nor protected if bestowed outright. An object lesson like this will do much toward bringing the people of the district to a sense of their duty.

Some schoolhouses have no place except the floor for the dinner pails. Teacher and pupils should construct neat shelves for their accommodation. Hooks also should be provided for the hats and cloaks. Every such thing directed by the teacher and done by the pupils will furnish a better lesson and make a more lasting impression than almost any that can be found in the books. Every part of the room, walls as well as floor, should be kept clean. Decorations should be taken down as they grow old and dingy or as they served their purpose, and other designs put up in their places. Bright touches of flowers and leaves from time to time add to the cheer of the school.

THE FARM

Poultry Pickings.

An occasional dusting or sprinkling of lime on the floor of the henry helps wonderful.

Common wood ashes under the grass of which your hens' nests are built, go a long way in preventing mites and lice.

Experiment with the fumes of carbolic acid is said to have destroyed gaps in poultry. The chicks to be treated are placed in a basket over a pail containing the cure, in which a hot brick is placed to volatilize the acid. Try it.

A good, large coop into which young chickens can easily go at feeding time is a necessity of the poultry yard. Covered with woven wire over a stout framework, food can be thrown into it easily. With an opening at the ground large enough for the young ones to go in and partake of their food in peace, such a coop is a great protection. Where old and young chickens are fed together, the young ones are run over and deprived of their rights.

The annual visitation of mites that commonly begin with warm weather in the spring may be prevented by precautionary measures during the latter part of the winter. First clean out your poultry house. Then spray or sprinkle with strong solution of carbolic soap, and finally scatter lime over the floor, the roosts and nesting places. A hand-spray pump costs less than a dollar, and once used, its handiness and value will commend it to every home owner. For fighting insects in the poultry house, the garden, the fruit trees or the flower yard, these inexpensive little machines do their work perfectly and save their cost several times over every year.

IN INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE

Great Awakening On the Subject Of Tax Reform.

Many States Taking Steps to Abolish Old Methods in Favor of Better. Kentucky's Case.

There is no question of greater importance before the people of Kentucky at present than the question of taxation. Those who have interested themselves in studying the growth of the state's industries during the past year and watched the attempts to develop its resources have been deeply impressed with the fact that our tax laws form a most serious obstacle to success. So deep-seated is this conviction in the minds of hundreds of thoughtful men that the time appears to be drawing near when the people of Kentucky will at last make up their minds that nothing is more worthy of their serious attention than this tax question. As a rule, they concern themselves with it only when the assessor makes his annual call, or when they walk up to the tax collector's office to settle. Then they are fully persuaded that the whole tax system is wrong, but as soon as the tax has been paid and the smart of it has been forgotten, the whole question is apt to be passed up again, without another thought, until another assessment and paying time rolls around.

It is important to Kentucky that the people of the state should realize that taxation bears in a most vital way upon the prosperity of the state, and in order that taxation may be wisely adjusted, it is necessary for the intelligent people of the state to turn themselves to a careful study of the whole question and persist in it until the tax system of the state is of a kind that will yield all the necessary revenues with the least possible burden. According to the justice or injustice of the tax; according to its reasonableness or its oppressiveness, capital is invited to a community or driven from it, industries will flourish or be destroyed, competition with other states may be possible or may be rendered out of the question, justice may be done or flagrant injustice imposed.

The Committee of the Senate. No little disappointment was felt by those who have studied the tax situation in Kentucky when the committee of the State Senate, appointed to consider tax questions during the interim between the sessions of 1904 and 1906, failed to recommend anything more than an attempt to raise more revenues along the lines of the old revenue bill. In its report to the senate, the committee showed that it had very seriously considered the advisability of recommending more radical changes in our system; but it reported the conclusion that it was not at that time advisable to do more than attempt to perfect the old system along old lines. The reason given for this in the report was that the revenue system then in force had, perhaps, not been sufficiently tried out, and was entitled to a longer experiment. And there is much to be said against hasty tinkering with tax laws.

Did Its Best. There is no doubt that the committee itself felt disappointed in not being able to recommend something more. It spent many months in carefully considering the tax situation. It held hearings in various parts of the state, at which hearings there appeared before the committee, by its invitation, representative farmers and business men to present their views on the subject of taxation. The committee could not fail to be impressed with the general dissatisfaction with the system in force in Kentucky, and yet they did not then think the time ripe to recommend a departure.

The net result of the committee's report was an attempt by the legislature to tighten up the leaks in the old system and to make one further desperate but futile effort to get satisfactory results out of the old plan of the uniform general property tax. Of course this attempt has not succeeded. It probably never will succeed, and in other states public men have ceased to expect that such a plan can, by any probability, succeed. From the rapid progress made in the last 10 years in the study of public finances, those who best understand the question have reached the conclusion that the uniform general property tax is unsound, unjust, and can not be made productive of satisfactory results.

An Official Tax Commission. There has grown up in the state some sentiment for a tax commission with some official status, whose duty it shall be to go thoroughly into the whole question of taxation, with a view to devising a better system along new lines, and, of course, new lines are not possible in Kentucky without first changing the constitution. At present, our constitution ties us fast to the general property tax, as it is called; that is, to the system of levying the same tax upon all classes of property for all purposes. Other states have employed such a commission with good results, and indeed commissions of this kind are now at work in a number of states, getting to the very bottom of the question of taxation and doing a work that is resulting gradually in a vast improvement of tax methods. So far Kentucky has made no step in this direction. Voluntary organizations, like the State Development Association, and various commercial bodies, have appointed tax committees, who are doing the best they can to gather information on this subject, but it is possible that there may develop the necessity for an official tax commission.

Whether this should come about or not, the den and is becoming very insistent in many quarters for a thorough investigation and reform of our tax system, and whenever a taxpayer begins to feel this way and begins to

think about what kind of overhauling he wants done, he inevitably reaches the conclusion that the starting point is an amendment to the constitution of the state.

At Work in Ohio.

This sort of unrest as to taxation matters is widespread. In Ohio the State Board of Commerce is engaged in actively advocating an amendment to the Ohio state constitution. There is also a tax commission, which has an official existence, engaged in holding hearings all over the state and giving citizens of every occupation a chance to air their views on the subject. The difficulty in Ohio is very similar to the difficulty in Kentucky. They are restricted there to the general property tax. They are pushing an amendment which will allow the legislature to separate the sources of revenue; that is, to raise the state revenue from certain classes of property, leaving other classes of property to be taxed for local purposes only. Ohio has tried before to get amendment to its constitution along these lines, but has failed, but sentiment in the state now, if an opinion may be formed by the hearings given by the tax commission, is overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment.

Missouri is Busy.

In Missouri a special tax commission, of which Frederick N. Hudson was chairman, recommended to the legislature the separation of the sources of state and local revenue, and proposed a constitutional amendment providing for such separation, giving greater discretion to the legislature and also giving to localities local option in matters of taxation. The amendment was adopted by the last legislature of Missouri and will be voted on by the people of the state at the next general election. This amendment provides that the sources of state and local revenue shall be separated by the year 1908, and thereafter the counties in the state may tax or exempt for local purposes any class of property, in the discretion of the county court. It will be observed that both Ohio and Missouri are striving for the system of separating local and state sources of revenue. This is the system that has been in successful operation for many years in Pennsylvania, and it seems the logical and only satisfactory solution of the present complicated tax situation.

Minnesota Makes Progress.

The people of Minnesota at the last election held in that state ratified a constitutional amendment, which practically removed all limitations as to the power of the legislature in relation to taxation. The legislature at its session last winter passed two measures recommended by the governor for the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of the constitutional amendment. One of these provided for a permanent tax commission to be appointed by the governor to study the experiment successfully tried by the state of New York. Under this plan the tax of one-half of one per cent is collected when the mortgage is recorded, and the mortgage is thereafter exempt from taxation. Old mortgages may be registered on payment of one-half of one per cent tax, and are thereafter also exempt from further taxation. In both Minnesota and New York this plan of taxing mortgages has been found at once productive of increased revenue. It has some very decided advantages over the plan which Kentucky is now trying, the chief visible effect of which at present is to tax holders of mortgages who live in the state, while exempting holders of mortgages on Kentucky property who live outside the state.

In Illinois the Civic Federation of Chicago has procured the introduction of an amendment to the constitution of the state very similar to that adopted in Minnesota.

Activity in Other States.

In the state of Washington there has been very considerable agitation of the question of taxation, and the last legislature passed a measure affecting the method of taxing intangible property. One result of separating different kinds of property for different rates of taxation and for different purposes is that the tax burden can in this way be just to each class of property according to its burden-bearing capacity.

In the state of Oklahoma a clause was inserted in the constitution very similar to the tax provisions of the Minnesota constitution. A number of other states have tax commissions at work. Texas has just been overhauling its tax laws. The tax commission of California has just made its report. In the state of New York a tax reform league has been at work for nearly fifteen years, with the result that some very wise amendments to the tax laws of that state have been made.

Needs Thorough Study.

No state needs to have the tax question thoroughly studied and studied in the light of the experience of other states, as well as with due regard to its own experience, more than does Kentucky. For fifteen years since the new constitution was adopted, we have striven hard to realize that dream of uniformity in taxation which animated the makers of the new constitution. We have not succeeded in doing this. It is true the revenues of the state have increased, but the tax burden has been extremely heavy on some classes of property, while some classes of property have gone almost scot free. The amount of money, stocks and bonds reported for taxation is ridiculously small. The falsity of the tax returns betrays itself upon comparison with the reports of the deposits in the banks. The only kind of personal property that does not escape taxation is that visible, tangible personal property, found chiefly on the farm. The farmer can not hide his horses, cattle and farming implements, so he has to pay, while the man in town can hide his money, or his stocks and bonds, and escape his share of the burden. This will always be the case while human nature remains as it is. It is incumbent upon Kentucky to find some way of deriving a revenue from this elusive class of property.

It will probably take a long time for Kentucky to reach the point of believing in the policy of separating the sources of revenue, selecting one class of property from which to raise its state revenues, another class of property from which to raise its city revenues. Unless the experience of all other states is to be belied by the experience of Kentucky, that is what we are to come to some time, though it may be far in the future. We can not well continue to adhere to a system that is being abandoned by other states and which, if persisted in, will put us in the position of handicapping our property owners of every class with a burdensome tax system, which will seriously injure them in the sharp competition with the less heavily burdened property owners of other states. It is, at least, worth while for Kentucky to be studying the question and talking seriously about it.

THE WEALTH OF A NATION

Depends on the Thrift of Its People, and the

NATIONAL BANK

Is the Natural and Safe Depository for That Wealth.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

—THE—

Berea National Bank

S. E. WELCH, President. J. L. GAY, Cashier.

If You Are Looking For Bargains

You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hats, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Extra values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

Yours for Business,

Moye's Cash Store,

Berea, Ky.

More Than \$25,000 in Prizes!

A State Fair ribbon has the backing of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It's a trophy with a big value, aside from the money that accompanies it.

Lowest Rates by Rail and River!
You Just Can't Afford to Miss It!

Come and bring all the folks and the attendance will be swelled to the much desired figure: a quarter million in six great days.

See our new grounds and new buildings costing \$275,000—steel and concrete grand stand; mammoth exhibition barns; fastest trotting track in the world!

Trotting, Pacing, Running Races Daily!

An amusement program running way into thousands of dollars, united with an exhibition plan never before attempted.

SEPT. 16-21, 1907.

STATE FAIR

LOUISVILLE.

Capt. Knabenshue in his passenger-carrying airship—the marvel of the century—with daily flights and exhibitions and a night ride in the air guided by a search-light!

Balloon races—the most exciting of aerial sports; and a captive balloon!

Sensational acrobatic acts free each day!

And the world's greatest living color page of amusement enterprises.

Pain's famous Manhattan Beach fire works and the gigantic pyrotechnic spectacle, "Eruption of Vesuvius," actual reproduction of the awe-inspiring calamity of 1866, given nightly in the infield, in front of the grand stand.

Three concerts daily by Natiello and his premier band of fifty artists from the "Land of Music."

Remember the Kentucky State Fair was created by the Kentucky Legislature and is given under the auspices of the Kentucky State Board of Agriculture.

Write for catalogue and illustrated descriptive book.

R. E. HUGHES, Secretary, Louisville.

Large Pecan Bearing Orchard.

What is thought to be the largest bearing pecan orchard in the world is owned by Maj. John S. Horibeck, in Charleston county, S. C. He has 600 acres in bearing trees.

Hawaiian Kapa Cloth.

The kapa cloth of the Hawaiian islands is made from the bark of the white mulberry tree. Bark cloth is also made to some extent in the Philippines.

REPLY BY BONAPARTE

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASSERTS HE INTENDS TO ENFORCE LAW.

CAREFUL AT THE START

Department of Justice Bound to Punish Wealthy Men and Big Corporations That Are Offenders.

Baltimore, Md. — Attorney General Bonaparte, in an interview given the Washington correspondent of the News, answers the criticisms of Wall Street by a flat statement that he intends to continue the prosecution of wealthy men and corporations that break the laws.

The interview is really a statement carefully prepared by Mr. Bonaparte himself. In part he says:

"I cannot understand how any sensible person could be affected in dealing with matters of business by any remarks which have been attributed to me. I should say that business men ought to wish to have the laws strictly and impartially enforced. If this is done, everybody knows what he can do and what he can't, and everybody has a fair field and no favorites. The department of justice proposes to do precisely this and nothing more. It is required by law to enforce certain penal statutes which make certain forms of action crimes against the United States, and also provide civil remedies for such illegal action.

Careful Inquiry First.

"The department, since I have been at its head, has never taken proceedings to enforce the laws without a very careful preliminary investigation to determine whether there was good reason to believe that the laws had been, in fact, violated. Moreover, it has consistently and frequently overlooked merely formal violations of law, or offenses attended with trivial consequences, and has invariably refused to intervene in such cases when there was any reason to suspect that its intervention was desired to further private ends.

Is After Big Law-Breakers.

"If the ground of complaint against the department is that it proposes to punish prominent and wealthy men or corporations having vast amounts of capital and engaged in very extensive business, when these are shown to have been wilful and persistent law-breakers on a great scale and with grave injury to the purposes of the law, I must admit that these complaints are well founded. That is precisely what the department of justice is trying to do, and, while I remain its very unworthy head, will continue to do, so far as it can."

POPE COMPANIES FAIL.

Receivers Appointed for Big Concern in Several States.

New York. — Receivers for the Pope Manufacturing company and its subsidiary company, the Pope Motor Car company, which are engaged in the manufacture of automobiles and bicycles, with main offices and plant at Hartford, Conn., were appointed Wednesday in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Similar action will be taken shortly in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland, where the companies own plants.

The petitions filed by the Monks-Kelly company, of Toledo, O., asking for receivers, show the total assets of both companies to be \$11,205,570, with total liabilities reaching \$1,972,826. The difficulties of the Pope companies were the direct result of a curtailment of loans and reduction of loans on notes. Albert Rathbone, counsel for Albert L. Pope, vice president of the Pope Manufacturing company, who has been appointed a receiver in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, said that the troubles of the companies were the outcome of the present rigid monetary conditions.

New Test for Mrs. Eddy.

Concord, N. H. — Counsel for the "next friends" have agreed to the suggestion of the masters who are inquiring into the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Christian Science leader, that they accompany two alienists to Pleasant View to make "tests" of her mental condition. Mr. Streeter, Mrs. Eddy's counsel, objected, but will consult with his client before the next session of the hearing on Tuesday, and it is possible that he will then agree to the proposal of the masters.

Burlington Railroad Fined.

Chillicothe, Mo. — The Burlington Railroad company was found guilty Friday of violating the eight-hour telegraphic law and was fined \$200 by Justice Crall. This is the first conviction obtained under the law passed at the last session of the legislature and which the railroads declare conflicts with a federal statute.

Negro Lynched in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, O. — Will Clifford, a negro, was lynched at Maple, Ky., after he had confessed assaulting Mrs. Mary Cowan (white) and throwing her body into the river, also that he killed another woman.

Big Fire in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres. — The five-story factory building occupied by A. G. Kaufman & Co., cigar manufacturers, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$100,000. Several hundred employees were thrown out of work.

1,000 DEAD AT CASABLANCA

MOST OF THEM ARABS KILLED BY FIRE OF THE WARSHIPS.

Immense Quantity of Loot Recovered — French and Spanish Ready to Repulse Attacks.

Casablanca, Morocco. — The town is quiet and business is being transacted. The French authorities are still engaged in clearing up the streets, burying the dead and collecting property. The commandant is making domiciliary visits in search of loot, of which an immense quantity has been found. A meeting of the foreign consuls will be held to decide on its disposal. It probably will be sold for the benefit of the sufferers from the bombardment and rioting.

The number of persons killed in and about Casablanca has been greatly exaggerated. Probably about a thousand men were killed in the fighting and massacre. The majority were Arabs killed by the fire of the warships. Only 5,000 people remain in Casablanca; the others have fled to Gibraltar, Tangier or Spain.

The town is completely under the control of the French and Spanish authorities and no further trouble need be feared. French troops to the number of 3,000 are camped about a mile east of Casablanca. Their outposts are in touch with the Moors and continual skirmishing is taking place.

Five hundred Spanish troops have arrived here and are camped in the town. Fifteen hundred more are expected shortly and two more French transports with troops are due to arrive within a few days.

Gen. Drude, the French commander, is holding a defensive position pending the arrival of reinforcements. The Moors have received large reinforcements and the French and Spanish authorities hear that they are planning a great attack on Casablanca. There are enough troops available to repulse any attack.

NATIONS TO CONFER ON FOOD.

United States Expected to Call a Conference on Adulteration.

Washington. — It is believed at the state department that the outcome of the present visit to Europe of Dr. Wiley of the department of agriculture will be the calling of an international gathering in this country to endeavor to secure uniformity of practice in the treatment of food adulterations. Although taking an advanced position in this matter, as revealed in the stringent legislation contained in the pure-food law, the government of the United States has been obliged at times to take sharp issue with some of the European government officials as to the harmfulness of certain ingredients of our food exported. With the passage of the pure-food act, with the authority contained therein to apply its provisions to imported food and drugs and wines, the department finds its hands much strengthened in dealing with European governments, and is felt that it will not be a difficult matter to induce other nations to second the efforts of the United States government either by an international gathering or by diplomatic correspondence to reach an understanding upon a general set of rules relative to the use of preservatives in food products.

CONNOR'S RAILWAY HIT.

Wisconsin Commission Scores Practices of Lieutenant Governor's Road.

Madison, Wis. — That the practices of the Marathon County Railroad company owned by Lieut. Gov. W. D. Connor, are "unlawful, inequitable and socially and economically parasitic" is the conclusion of a decision handed down by the railroad commission Friday on a complaint lodged against the road by Nicholas Streveler.

The commission found that in some cases passengers were carried free over this road and, in many cases, less than carload lots of lumber did not have to pay freight. It was also disclosed that the company did not publish a tariff schedule as is required by law.

Accused of Grabbing Railroad.

Washington. — A unique complaint was filed with the interstate commerce commission Friday in which the Chicago & Alton Railroad company is charged with having practically confiscated another railroad which now forms a part of the Chicago & Alton system. The complainant is John B. Manning, of New York city, a minority stockholder in the Louisiana & Missouri River railroad, and the defendants are the Chicago & Alton and the Louisiana & Missouri River roads.

Car Kills Bill Nye's Brother.

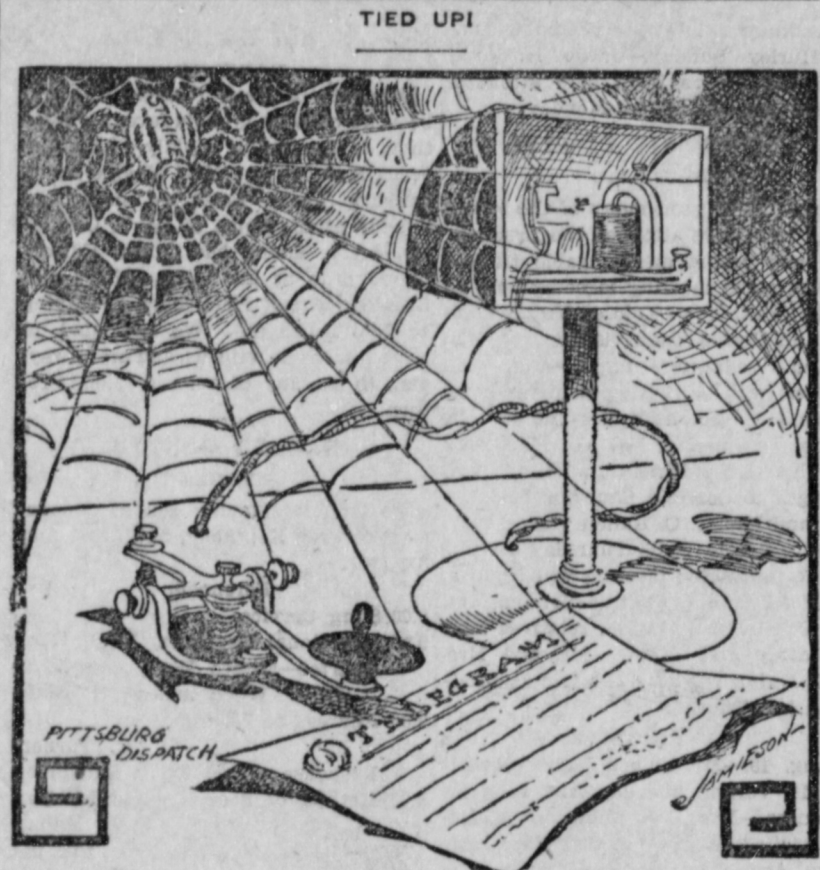
New York. — Fred Nye, a brother of the late "Bill" Nye and an assistant editor of the Sunday World, died of injuries received by being struck by a trolley car Monday night. Mr. Nye had written many humorous poems and the book of the comic opera, "The King and the Broker."

Monster Explosion of Gasoline.

Janesville, Wis. — Several thousand gallons of gasoline in the Standard Oil company's tank at Broadhead, Wis., exploded Friday afternoon, destroying the tank and causing a panic in the town.

More Yellow Fever in Cuba.

Washington. — Yellow fever appeared Friday in a new place in Cuba, as disclosed by a cable report from Chief Surgeon Taylor, dated at Marianao. He says there are two cases at Celba Mocha.



HOUSE WRECKED; FIVE DIE

A CHICAGO TENEMENT COLLAPSES DURING STORM.

Victims Are Crushed to Death While Asleep—Structure Was About to Be Moved.

Chicago. — Five persons instantly killed, nearly a score of others seriously injured, three fatally; buildings wrecked, roofs hurled through the air, vast sections of the city inundated by torrents of water, was a portion of the toll exacted by a storm that swept through the city early Friday.

The storm broke shortly after one o'clock. The heavy wind increased in velocity until at 1:30 o'clock it assumed an extreme velocity of 45 miles an hour, carrying death and disaster in its wake.

The collapse of a tenement building at 55 Fry street, crushing out the lives of five sleeping victims and dealing injury to 16 others, was the worst incident of the havoc wrought by the winds.

Twenty-five persons were sleeping in the house when the dilapidated structure rocked by heavy wind, its foundations weakened by the razing of adjacent houses for a new city park, crashed to the ground.

The dead are: Annie Marwaranski, 22 years old, sister of Mrs. Nosal; Mrs. Annie Nosal, 35 years old, owner of the rooming house; Kate Nosal, six years old, daughter; John Nosal, 20 years old, son; Albert Stehm, 33 years old, boarder.

Mrs. Annie Nosal, one of the victims, was the owner of the ruined house, which had been raised on jacks preparatory to moving it away in order to establish a small park. Every member of the household had retired when the crash came without warning at 1:30 a. m.

STOCK VALUES MELT.

Slump in Wall Street Sends Prices to New Levels.

New York. — Distrust of the government's attitude toward the corporations, a threatened monetary stringency in all the leading markets of the world and the financial embarrassment of the Pope Manufacturing company combined to demoralize the stock market Wednesday.

Prices melted in sensational fashion and the average level of declines was below that reached in the memorable Northern Pacific panic of May, 1901. Stocks were sold lower than ever before in their history. Of the several causes named, the failure of the New England corporation probably excited the greatest amount of apprehension.

During the early session of the market there was no hint of coming storm. In fact, it was not until the failure of the Pope company became generally known that the list became unsettled. Then the speculators for a decline, encouraged by their successful attacks on prices during the past fortnight, renewed their attacks, concentrating their forces on the Harriman and Hill issues, Reading, St. Paul, the coppers, American Smelting and the steel stocks. Under vigorous hammering, a great many order to sell to stop losses were uncovered, and, as is usual in times of great excitement, numerous accounts were thrown over and sold for what they would bring.

Burglars Rob Bank.

Crookston, Minn. — Bank robbers blew open the safe in the Farmers State bank at New Felsen, a small town near here, Wednesday night and secured \$2,200. The robbers escaped.

Found Not Guilty of Peonage.

Raleigh, N. C. — The jury in the United States court at Beaufort trying E. A. Kline, the railroad construction contractor, Friday rendered a verdict of not guilty of peonage. Kline was held in \$1,000 bail on another indictment for peonage.

Goshen Wins Choral Contest.

Warsaw, Ind. — Goshen, Ind., Friday won a majority of the numbers in the National Junior Choral contest at Winona Lake. Warsaw and Winona also figured in the winning.

TIED UPI

STATE NEWS ITEMS

CONTESTED WILL

Refused Admission to Probate—Children at Swords' Points.

Louisville, Ky. — Judge Walter Lincoln refused to admit the will of Mrs. Laura S. T. Rose to probate as the result of the contest recently brought against the document by Mrs. Sophia Riddle and John T. Ross, children of the testatrix.

It was alleged in the contest proceedings that Miss Edith Ross, another child, had exerted undue influence over the mother during her final illness and caused her to write a codicil putting off two of the children. It was also charged by Mrs. Riddle that Miss Edith Ross attacked one of her sisters and broke two ribs because the sister had attempted to wait upon the mother. Judge Lincoln held that no testimony had been introduced to rebut the charge of undue influence, which appeared in the evidence of the contestants.

DOUBLE MURDER

Charged to Capture Negro—White Men Cast From a Boat.

Glasgow, Ky. — Charles Jones, a negro, has been arrested by detectives on the charge that he had to do with the murder of two young white men two months ago. It is charged that after they had been beaten by colored roustabouts on a Cumberland river steamer they were cast into the water. Their bodies, bearing evidence of blows, were found floating in the stream some days later.

One of the negro roustabouts is alleged to have said:

"We rivered the — white —"

On this "tip" detectives followed Jones, and now claim to have evidence sufficient to convict him. He protests that he is innocent. Another negro is held with him as a witness.

ROBBED A PREACHER

Of Jewelry and Cash, But Was Shot When Making His Escape.

Louisville, Ky. — When a burglar was leaving the apartments of Rev. J. M. Weaver, 714 West Chestnut street, at an early hour, laden with valuable booty, he was fired upon by Omer B. Todd from the floor above. The thief gave a cry of pain after the firing of the second shot, but left no blood spots to indicate that he had been hit. The second shot was fired when the burglar was climbing over a back fence, and in his haste to get out of the range of shots he dropped numerous articles, but managed to retain jewelry and a wad of money.

Bicyclist Hurt.

Lexington, Ky. — "Daredevil" Doherty, who is performing here with a bicycle leap-the-gap act with Frank Spillman, of Cleveland, O., was knocked unconscious at the Blue Grass Fair Grounds, by falling fifty feet.

The electric lights were extinguished on his perch, as he started down the incline and his wheel missed the second incline, allowing him to fall. No bones were broken, but he was unconscious for an hour and a half.

Taft Going to Lexington.

Lexington, Ky. — Judge E. C. Orser, of the Kentucky court of appeals, will introduce Secretary of War William H. Taft when he makes an address at Woodland Park. Judge Taft accepted the invitation of Charles H. Berryman, manager of James B. Haggin's Elmdorf breeding farm, to be his guest during his stay in Lexington.

Judges Sued by Mayor.

Paris, Ky. — Mayor James O'Brien, of this city, in the Bourbon Circuit Court, filed suits against four of the present members of the Fiscal Court and four former Magistrates to recover money they are alleged to have drawn as fees for attending committee meetings, to which, it is contended, they were not entitled.

Betrayed by "Pal."

Paris, Ky. — Richard Lee, wanted at Stanford on a charge of murder, was captured here. Lee is alleged to have killed a negro in a fight at Stanford about one year ago. He was "tipped off" to the officers by a companion who had been traveling with him for six months.

This One a Fizzle.

Lexington, Ky. — The strike of the messenger boys at the Western Union telegraph office in this city turned out to be a fizzle. The Postal telegraph messengers declined to co-operate with them. Most of the boys have returned to work.

Operator Left His Key.

Lexington, Ky. — Samuel Berry, an operator of the Western Union and a member of the telegraph union, refused to work with non-union men at Nashville, Tenn., and left his key. No other trouble is expected here.

Brought From Tulsa.

Campton, Ky. — Howard Rose, formerly a resident of Lee City, this county, has been brought from Tulsa, I. T., and placed in jail here on a charge of improper intimacy with the daughter of John P. Simer, of Lee City, who is under 16 years of age.

Cecil Must Answer.

Cervato, Ky. — Miss Charlene Weatherford, aged 17 years, of this place, was criminally assaulted by a white youth, and Cecil Fulkerson was jailed, charged with the crime. It is feared that he will be lynched.

NEW PIKE SYSTEM

Will Be Much Extended in Christian County, Kentucky.

Hopkinsville, Ky. — Following the sale of \$100,000 worth of road bonds the Fiscal Court of Christian County has authorized that advertisements be inserted in the papers asking for bids on 64 miles of new pikes to be built in the county. These pikes will be evenly distributed through every section of the county, and in many places will reach to the county line. About half the pikes will be 12 feet wide, with the metal 12 inches in the middle and grading down to 9 inches at the sides, while the other half will be 9 feet wide and with a uniform depth of metal of 10 inches. An order was also made for the employment of a civil engineer at a salary of \$100 per month to superintend the building of these pikes and the repairing of the old ones. When these pikes are completed it will give the county a system of excellent roads of about 200 miles.

FOURTH GENERATION

Witnessed the Marriage of the Aged Pair in Kentucky.

Burkesville, Ky. — At Three Forks, Barren county, Jackson Hood, an octogenarian and ex-confederate soldier, and Mrs. Belle Bratton, aged 77, were married, and began the journey of life over again, looking as happy and gay in spirit as if they were still in their teens. A large number of the groom's children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren were present and witnessed the ceremony. It is the groom's third and the bride's second marriage.

BABE WAS STARVING

When Taken From Its Mother and Placed in a Home.

Paducah, Ky. — The awarding of the infant child of Essie Ingram, whose husband is serving a term in the federal prison for deserting from the United States army, to the home for the friendless, County Judge R. T. Lightfoot intimated that he thought a conspiracy existed to starve the child for \$400 insurance carried on its life. The child was placed in the home by the humane officer because the mother could not care for it properly.

P. M. Granted Leave of Absence.

Lexington, Ky. — Word has been received by Postmaster Thomas L. Parker that the first assistant postmaster general had granted a leave of absence to all Kentucky postmasters of the first, second and third classes who desire to attend the annual convention of the Kentucky Postmasters' association at Louisville on September 18 and 19.

Found Hanging to a Bedpost.

Danville, Ky. — Jane Shugans, an old colored woman, was found dead in her room with many evidences of foul play. There were marks on her throat that indicated she had been choked to death and that afterward her body was suspended from the top of a tall bedpost by means of some strips of old clothing.

Fell With Balloon.

Vanceburg, Ky. — While Wm. Meyer was making an ascension at the Lewis county fair the balloon struck a pole, breaking it. Meyer fell to the ground. Three of his ribs were broken and his shoulder dislocated. It is thought that he is also internally injured.

Drowned in the Cumberland.

Somerset, Ky. — Ray Humble, of Rowena, a small town on the Cumberland river, was drowned in that stream while in swimming with a crowd of boys. He was a nephew of A. R. Humble, the stave king of this city.

Absolute Immunity.

Frankfort, Ky. — "Should W. S. Taylor, former governor of Kentucky, indicate his willingness to come to Kentucky in the Goebel case," said Gov. Beckham, "I will guarantee him absolute immunity from arrest."

College Stables Burn.

Richmond, Ky. — The large private stables belonging to Berea college were destroyed by fire with an aggregate loss of \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

Ran From "Teddy Bear."

Rockport, Ky. — Frightened at a "Teddy bear" in the arms of a small girl, the "family horse" of Samuel Everly, of this place, ran away, badly injuring Everly, his wife and a neighbor's babe.

Mad Woman's Plunge.

Frankfort, Ky. — Mrs. Millie Oliver, aged 50, wife of Lewis Oliver, a painter, committed suicide by drowning in Benson Creek here. It is thought she was temporarily insane.

Gov. Beckham Seeks Recuperation.

Frankfort, Ky. — Gov. Beckham and family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Chinn, took a houseboat and sought the hunting and fishing grounds far up on the Kentucky river. He expects to be away from his desk here about a week.

Three at a Crack.

Russellville, Ky. — Edward Nimms, colored, while plowing in the fields of Mrs. Frank Waldron, near Allensville, Ky., was killed by lightning. Two mules hitched to the plow died instantly.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

NOTE THE DAY!

The Fall Term of Berea College Begins Sept. 11.

The time to start is in the fall.

Take Notice

Many of our Correspondents' letters come in too late for publication in the issue they are intended for. So this week we have some letters whose contents may hardly be called "news" any more, for it is largely out of date. Will correspondents be kind enough to mail their letters so as to reach us regularly on Monday? If they come on Saturday before it will be all right; but of course the news will be somewhat stale. Please do not send news letters on any day between Monday and Saturday. Write every week, if possible.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Resolutions Adopted by Jackson County Institute.

We, the teachers of Jackson county, met in the court house in McKee on Monday, Aug. 5th, 1907, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that we express our thanks to the people of McKee for the kindness shown during the Institute. We most heartily commend our County Superintendent for the manner in which he has exercised his power and duties in the supervision of our schools.

We desire to express our thanks to Prof. H. H. Harris for the enthusiasm manifested by him and for the efficient work done in our Institute. We earnestly implore the next legislature for longer school terms, larger salaries for teaching, and better trained teachers.

That we be given a compulsory law that will compel attendance. That the present system of taxation for the purpose of building and repairing school houses be changed to a larger unit.

That the present Trustee system be abolished and the Township system be adopted in its stead.

J. J. Davis,
G. W. Rader,
Geo. W. Sparks,
Committee on Resolutions.

Program for the Teachers' Association, Magisterial district No. 2, held at Oak Grove church house, Jackson county, Kentucky.

Song By the Association
Devotional Exercises
Rev. W. H. Anderson
Song By the Association
Welcome Address J. J. Davis
Response W. K. Jones
Recitation Camilla Cop
Song By the Maulein Quartet
Duties of the Teacher

Wm. Demigan
Lucy Bowle
Essentials of a Good Teacher

A. S. Davis
Why the Teacher Should Know Psychology S. S. Wolfe
Education and Energy G. M. Moore
Recitation Mary Bennett
Promotion C. P. Moore
How Secure Attendance W. A. Cope
Recitation Laura Amyx
The Present Trustee System—Its Defects and the Remedy

Teachers
Song By the Association
Ethical Training J. J. Davis
Solicitation of Parents for Attendance S. S. Wolfe
State Normals Tom Wright
My Future Expectations Wilson Blair

Stick to Your Bush
Supt. H. F. Minter
Benefits of a College Education
Recitation Logan Farmer
How to Make the School Room Pleasant Lizzie Isaacs
What the Schools Would Be Under the Township Trustee System Fannie Davis

George Sparks
Song By the Maulein Quartet
Short Talks on any Subject
By the Citizens and Visiting Teachers
Public Address Rev. Isaac Messler
Song By the Association
G. M. Moore, Sec'y.

S. S. Wolfe,
W. M. Dunnigan,
Camilla Cope,
Committee.

EVERGREEN.

Aug. 17.—Rev. James Lunsford baptized fourteen converts in the waters of Horse Lick last Sunday.—Rev. T. A. Campbell passed through Evergreen Thursday from a week's visit.—John Martin traded Louis Abrams two horses for two mules, and gave \$75 to boot.—Born, to Gather and

Drummer John Lear visited friends at Hurley Sunday.—Jacob H. Gabbard and others from here attended county court at McKee Monday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD

Aug. 17.—A good many of the young folks from here attended the Brodhead fair and report an enjoyable time.—A protracted meeting is being held at Clear Creek now.—Misses Virginia Martin and Reecie Todd visited Mrs. Mae Bullen Wednesday night.—Mrs. Ida Parker, who is visiting relatives here, expects to return to her home in Illinois soon.—Mr. A. L. Shearer's daughter Effie died last week and was brought to Scaffold Cane for burial.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bullen visited their cousin, Reecie Todd, Thursday evening.—The protracted meeting will begin at Scaffold Cane Sept. 7th.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Anderson visited relatives here Thursday and Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Guinn attended the fair at Brodhead last Thursday.

BOONE

Aug. 19.—Mr. James Lambert went to Mt. Vernon one day last week on business.—Mrs. Dr. Robinson of Berea visited relatives at this place some days ago.—The little daughters of Andy Smith of Berea visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Smith is visiting relatives and friends in Jackson county this week.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wren, on the 11th a girl, and on the 13th, a boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Saylor.—L. S. Lamb of Morgan county paid home folks a visit Sunday.—Miss Lillie Hoskins of Clover Bottom visited relatives here last week.—Our school is getting along nicely.

GOOCHLAND.

Aug. 12.—Mr. Daniel Williams of Berea passed through our city Wednesday.—Mr. J. W. Phillips has secured a job with M. S. Chester & Co. of Louisville, selling clothing.—Mr. Frank Dooley has a new boy at his house.—James Lunsford is doing a hustling business selling goods at Goochland.—A protracted meeting has just been closed at Sycamore, Jackson county. It was conducted by James Lunsford. Much good seems to have been done. It was estimated that 500 people gathered at the creek on the Judge Martin farm, Sunday evening at three o'clock, at which time eighteen persons were baptized.—The new church house at Cone Spring will be dedicated on the second Sunday in September. Dinner on the grounds; everybody invited.

LEVEL GREEN.

Aug. 13.—The two weeks' protracted meeting held at Friendship at the Disciples church, conducted by Elders Hutson and Davis, closed last Sunday with quite a number of conversions. We hope much and lasting good has been done.—Quite a number from Owsley county attended the funeral of Mr. Stepp at Poplar Grove last Sunday.—Messrs. W. L. and Luther Cummins and L. Welch of Mt. Vernon visited J. B. Cummins Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Fannie and Bessie DeBord, who are teaching near Mt. Vernon, were with home folks at Walnut Grove Saturday and Sunday.—John Riddle is putting in a roller mill which will be in operation in about six weeks.—Road overseers are very busy working the roads.—Wade Brown will migrate to the West in the near future.—Mr. Bruner of Jessamine county passed thru here last week with a large drove of cattle and sheep.—Quite a number from this place will attend the Brodhead fair.—George Hurst of Plainfield, Ind., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hurst of this place.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Ky., Aug. 14. We, the teachers of Magisterial district No. 2, Rockcastle county, will hold our association at Climax, Ky., on the last Saturday in August. Following is the program:
Devotional Exercises By R. E. Bell
Welcome Address J. L. Jones
Why Does the Success of the Teaching of Reading Depend Upon the Intelligence of the Teacher
J. C. Scoggin
Recitation Miss Pearl McClure
How I Teach Dialects R. E. Bell
Why Is It Important That Children Be Taught Good Manners
Minnie Lake
Music By Quartet
Recess
Song By the Association
Why Is Mind Instruction the Highest of the Teacher's Work?
Supt. G. M. Ballard
How to Secure Interest in the Study of History Mrs. M. M. Gatliff
Noon.
Song By Association
Nature Study Sherman Chasteen
What Can Be Done for a Lazy Child?
J. O. Scoggin
What Can Be Done with the Tattler?
R. E. Bell
Essay, Why Do I Teach?
Miss Mullins
Adjournment
Sherman Chasteen, Chairman.
J. L. Jones, Secretary.

Growing Old or Hopeless.
We have forgotten how to stand upon our own feet and face the combat with the joy of it in our hearts.—N. Y. Evening Post.

LEE COUNTY.

BANFORD.

Aug. 19.—Edward Fanner, who has been down with typhoid fever for some time, is improving rapidly.—Miss Rebecca Mainous and Miss Maggie Brandenburg spent Saturday night and Sunday at the home of W. T. Cecil.—Mr. S. M. Young has a new Edison phonograph at his house.—Mr. James Brandenburg of Heidelberg is staying at Banford again. We are glad to have him back with us, and are always glad to see any of our old friends return.

HARLAN COUNTY.

EVARTS.

Program of Sunday School Convention, Evarts, Kentucky, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1907.

Forenoon.

9.00 Song Service
9.15 Devotional Exercises L. B. Wood
Quartet—Misses Ware and Loyd,
L. B. Wood and S. C. Kelly
9.30 Address of Welcome

W. C. Turner

Response D. N. Snodgrass

9.45 Method of Securing and Holding Members J. W. Mahan

10.00 The Parent's Relation to the F. H. Gibson

10.15 Duties of a Good Superintendent Wilson Carroll

10.30 Should the Sunday School Be Closed in Winter?

W. R. Boggs

10.45 Benefits of a Union Sunday School J. C. Houston

11.00 Address, "The Sunday School and the Young Man" D. N. Snodgrass

Noon Intermission and Picnic

1.00 Song Service

1.15 What the Association Is

1.30 Election of Officers

1.45 How to Teach the Primary (Model Class) Miss Loyd

2.00 Relation of the Sunday School to the Church Miss Ware

2.15 Need of Individual Bible Study S. C. Kelly

Solo Miss Loyd

2.30 How to Hold the Attendance of the Young People Miss Beckwith

2.45 Does the Sunday School Pay and Why? Jas. Pace

Program Committee S. C. Kelly

F. H. Gibson

Wilson Carroll.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE

Aug. 16.—Rev. Follie preached at Level Green last Sunday, and protracted meeting closed at Good Hope the same day with seventeen additions.—Mrs. Granville Jenkins and five children of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carter. Her many friends are glad to have her among them again. This was her former home.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Boalin visited their cousin, Miss Maggie Patterson last Tuesday.—Mr. R. C. Boalin and Mr. P. L. Rogers sold to Mr. E. L. Wood one car load of sheep and lambs last week.—Mrs. Ella Smith, who has been sick, is up again.—Mr. Joe Wylie is no better.—Mrs. George Green, who has been visiting her sister at Maywood, has returned home.—Mrs. J. G. Clark visited her brother, Mr. Richard Kimbrell of Madison county Thursday.—Miss Parlie Clark is assisting Miss Jennie Hagins, at Manse. She has seventy pupils.—Mrs. Fannie Koehler dismissed her school Wednesday to attend the Lexington fair.—Circuit court will begin at Lancaster next Monday.—Messdames Jem and George Allen visited their sister-in-law, Mrs. Jack Robertson, of Manse last Tuesday.—Mrs. Ellen Willson and two children of Cincinnati are visiting her father and mother Dr. and Mrs. Mayes, for a few weeks.—Mrs. Whit Johnson of Lowell visited home folks last Thursday.

ESTILL COUNTY.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Aug. 17.—The farmers of this vicinity are glad to see it raining.—The Sunday school here is preparing for a Sunday school convention on the 23rd of August.—Rev. C. A. Van Winkle of Berea will hold a weeks meeting at Beaver Pond beginning next Monday the 19th.—Mrs. Nellie Evans and little son Ulma Lovelace, returned to their home in Waynesburg Monday, after an extended visit with Mrs. Evans' grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kindred.—Messrs. David, Melvin, and Miss Sallie Kindred, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Oliver and little sons Carl and Fred, accompanied Mrs. Evans as far as Richmond, on her return home.—Claude Cates, who has been in Illinois for a while, has returned home and is now on a visit at his uncle J. M. Kindred's home.—Mrs. J. A. Bicknell is out again after a few days illness.—Wielife Kindred started to school Monday last.—Mrs. M. F. Barker has been quite sick.—Mrs. Colman Boalin and Miss Mayme Elliott have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Bolan Gentry.—Miss Etta Johnson of Farmersville, Ohio, is visiting relatives at this place.—Mr. Jno. W. Bicknell attended singing at Knob Lick Thursday night.

Persia's National Sport.
Wrestling is the popular sport on Persia. Great tournaments are held to decide supremacy of districts.

EASTERN KENTUCKY DIRECTORY

If you have any interests in the Mountains, these are the people you will find fair and friendly.

LETCHER COUNTY.

Citizens Bank of Whitesburg

Incorporated

CAPITAL \$15,000.

J. H. FRAZIER, President.

WHITESBURG, - - - KENTUCKY

LESLIE COUNTY.

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK

Transacts a general banking business. We invite you specially to place at least a portion of your account with us, whether large or small.

Slyer and Baker Attorneys.

Notary Public. U. S. Com'r.
WHITESBURG, - - - KENTUCKY

HYDEN - - - - - KY.

GARRARD COUNTY.

ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, REPAIRED.

Work Promptly Returned.

CONN BROS. - - - Lancaster, Ky.

JANE SCHULL

GENERAL MERCHANT

All Clothing, Family Supplies, etc.

BEST and CHEAPEST, Strictly for Cash.

THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

TO NEW FRIENDS.

The Citizen wants you for a subscriber. If you had been reading it a few months, you would not be willing to be without it. But we are so sure that after you have had it a year you will keep on taking it, that we will give it to you the first year almost for nothing; that is we will give you a splendid 75 cent "Trapper" two-bladed, razor-steel pocket knife and the paper, one year for \$1.50. Or if you will send us \$1.50 we will send you the book The Mountain People of Kentucky by Wm. H. Heisey, and the Citizen for one year. The price of this book alone is \$1.50. Or, we will send the life of Christ, called "Jesus of Nazareth" by Dr. Wm. E. Barton, a splendid book with over 300 pictures, which would cost you \$2.50 at any book store.—This large beautifully bound book we will mail to any new subscriber to The Citizen and send The Citizen one year for only \$1.75. The postage alone on this book costs us 30 cents.

TO OLD FRIENDS.

We expect you to keep on taking The Citizen because you like it so well,—because you can't do without it. But some of our old friends say: "We have never had any of those fine premiums you are giving to new subscribers,—you ought to let us have a chance at them," so we give old subscribers, who pay for a year ahead any time before their subscription runs out, or not more than one month after it runs out, one copy of The Good News in Song and story, free. This is a pretty, well bound book of 400 pages, containing the New Testament (authorized version) 125 of the best known and finest gospel hymns, 15 regular songs for home and social and patriotic occasions and thirty scripture selections especially good for concert or responsive reading in home or church. Or if you want to get one of the premiums we offer to new subscribers, send \$1.15 if you want the knife, \$1.85 if you want The Mountain People of Kentucky or \$1.90 if you want Barton's Life of Christ.

HOW TO PAY FOR THE CITIZEN.

The price of The Citizen is \$1.00 a year in advance, 60 cents for six months and 35 cents for three months. Have a check on a bank or a money order at the Post Office made out to The Citizen, Berea, Ky., or send the money in a registered letter. If it is sent in other ways it may be lost.

WHEN YOUR TIME RUNS OUT.

If you will look at the address on your paper, it will tell you when your time runs out. It is wrapped up you will see below a date printed like this:

1 JULY 07

That means that your paper is paid for up to July 1, 1907, or whatever the date is. When the time runs out, we plan to send a renewal blank to each subscriber to remind him that his time is out and save him time in sending us his money for the next year. But no one needs to wait for this. After you have sent money for another year, see if the date on your paper is changed to a year ahead. If it is, that means we have received your money and marked you paid for another year. If it is not changed please write us after two or three weeks so we can find out what is the matter.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Aug. 19.—The rains of last week have done much good to the late crops and an average yield of corn is now expected.—Rev. A. D. Collins filled his regular appointment on Sunday and delivered an excellent sermon.—Our Sunday school has had a very good attendance for some time. It will have a rally in the near future.—The schools are well attended. There are now sixty-six in the Primary under the instruction of Miss Haagen. The Grammar has forty-one. There are one hundred forty-two in the district.—The friends of Malvery Rawlings are glad to hear that she will be able to be about soon.—A number of our politicians went to Manchester last Saturday to attend a convention.—This whole community was so surprised to learn of the sudden death of Robert Parker, who died recently of typhoid.—Elijah Heart, who has been very sick with the same malady, is getting better.—J. S. Rawlings, our enterprising merchant, is having a very neat home built near his store.—Prof. Dinamore of the Normal Department of Berea College made a business trip to this place last week. A large congregation was present to hear him preach in his usual able manner.—Riley Boggs has charge of the Grammar school while Miss Scoville, the regular teacher, makes a trip to Illinois.—James Jewell has secured a good second-class school near the Knox county line.—Miss Haagen will entertain the Misses Smith and their cousin Riley Boggs tomorrow evening.—There were six in the examination class at Manchester last week. Two secured first class, two second class certificates, and two failed.—We are glad to learn that the typhoid epidemic at the county seat is now under control.—The state board of health took the affair in hand and cleaned up the town.—Mrs. White and son Taylor visited the former's mother on Horse Creek last week.—Judge Ayres of Pineville is spending a few days at our county seat.—Elisha Thompson, who has been in Hamilton for some time returned last Saturday. He says that the rest of our people there are doing well.

New York's Widows.

New York city is the home of about 198,000 widows.

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Positive Evidence.

When a pretty young woman says that her new diamond bracelet was given her by her uncle it is one of two things. Either the uncle or the bracelet is not genuine.

Avoiding Vengeance.

After Miss Screamer had sung "by request" a gentleman was observed to leave the room with considerable celerity.

"I call that rudeness," declared one guest. "Don't you?"
"Can't say," answered the guest addressed. "It may be prudence. He looks to me like the man who did the requesting."—Louisville Courier-Journal.